The Colorado Springs Gazette

AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

Vol. III. No. 3. COLORADO SPRINGS, JANUARY 29, 1876. Whole No. 109

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, AT COLORADO SPRINGS,

By the Out West Printing and Publishing Co.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars per Annum, Payable in Advance.

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PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

MILE-STONES IN HIS JOURNEY FROM 1620 TO THE PRESENT NEW YEAR.

1620.—Lands on Plymouth Rock, and sets up for himself.

1621.—Keeps Thanksgiving—in no danger of over eating.

1622.—Builds a Meeting House.

1623.—Proclaims a Fast Day.

1628.—Cuts down a May Pole at Merry Mount, as a rebuke to vain recreations.

1635.—Is crowded for accommodations, and stakes out a new farm at Connecticut.

1637.—Makes war on the Antinomians, and the Pequot Indians, and whips both.

1638.—Starts a College.

1640.—Sets up a Printing Press.

1643.—Goes into a Confederacy—The first Colonial Congress.

1648.—Lays down the Cambridge Platform.—Hangs a Witch.

1649.—Sets his face against the un-Christian custom of wearing long hair, "a thing uncivil and uncomely."

1651.—Is rebuked for "intolerable excess and bravery of apparel," and is forbidden to wear gold and silver lace, or other such gewgaws.

1652.—Coins Pine Tree Shillings—and makes the business profitable.

1663.—Prints a Bible for the Indians.

1680.—Buys a "hang up" Clock, and occasionally carries a silver watch that helps him guess the time of day. About this period learns to use Forks at table; a new fashion.

1692.—Is scared by Witches again, at Salem; but gets the better of them.

1702.—Founds another College, which at last settles down at New Haven.

1704.—Prints his first Newspaper, in Boston.

1705.—Tastes Coffee, as a luxury, and at his own table.

1708.—Constructs another Platform—this time at Saybrook.

1710.—Begins to sip Tea—very sparingly.

1711.—Puts a letter into his first Post Office.

1720.—Eats a Potato, and takes one home to plant in his garden as a curiosity.

1721.—Is Inoculated for the Small Pox—not without grave remonstrance from his conservative neighbors. Begins to Sing by Note on Sundays, thereby encountering much opposition, and opening a ten years' quarrel.

1740.—Manufactures tinned ware, and starts the first Tin Peddler on his travels.

1742.—Sees Faneuil Hall built. The cradle of Liberty is ready to be rocked.

1745.—Builds an organ; but does not permit it to be played in the Meeting House.

1750.—Buys a bushel of Potatoes for Winter's use—all his friends wondering what he will do with so many.

1755.—Puts up a Franklin Stove in the best room, and tries one of the newly invented Lightning Rods.

1760.—About this time begins to wear a Collar to his shirt. When he can afford it, takes his wife to meeting in a Chaise instead of on a pillion, as heretofore.

1765.—Shows his dislike to stamped Paper, and joins the "Sons of Liberty."

1768.—Tries his hand at Type founding—not yet successfully—in Connecticut.

1770.—Buys a home-made Wooden Clock.

1773.—Waters his Tea in Boston harbor. Plants Liberty Trees wherever he finds good soil.

1774.—Lights Boston streets with oil Lamps—a novelty (though "New Lights" have been plenty for some years).

1776.—Brother Jonathan—as he begins to be called in the family—declares himself Free and Independent.

1780.—Buys an "Umbrillo," for Sundays; and whenever he shows it is laughed at for his effeminacy.

1791.—Starts a Cotton Spinning factory.

1792.—Has been raising Silk Worms, in Connecticut; and now gives his minister (not his wife) a home made silk gown. Buys a Carpet, for the middle of the parlor floor.

1793.—Invents the Cotton Gin, and thereby trebles the value of Southern plantations.

1795–1800.—Wears Pantaloons occasionally, but not when in full dress. Begins to use Plates on the breakfast and tea table.

1802.—Has the boys and girls vaccinated.

1806.—Tries to burn a piece of Hard Coal from Philadelphia. A failure.

1807.—Sees a boat go by Steam, on the Hudson.

1815.—Holds a little Convention at Hartford, but doesn't propose to dissolve the Union. Buys one of Terry's patent "Shelf Clocks," for $36, and regulates his watch by it.

1817.—Sets up a Stove in the Meeting House, and builds a fire in it for Sunday; an innovation which is stoutly resisted by many.

1817.—Begins to run a Steam boat on Long Island Sound, and—after making his will—takes passage on it to New York.

1819.—Grown bolder, he crosses the Atlantic in a Steam ship.

1822.—Lights Gas in Boston. At last, learns how to make Hard Coal burn, and sets a grate in his parlor. Buys a Steel Pen, one of Gillott's, sold at $33 per gross.) His every-day Shirts made without Ruffles.

1825.—About this time puts a Percussion Lock on his old musket.

1826.—Buys his wife a pair of queer shaped India Rubber over-shoes. Puts on his first False Collar.

1828.—Tastes his first Tomato—doubtingly. Is told that it is unfashionable to feed himself with his knife, and buys silver forks for great occasions.

1832.—Builds a Railroad and rides on it.

1833.—Rubs the first Friction Match—then called "Lucifer;" and afterwards "Loco Foco." Throws away the old Tinder Box, with its flint and steel.

1835.—Invents the Revolver, and sets about supplying the world with it as a peace-maker.—Tries a Gold Pen, but cannot find a good one yet, nor till 1844.

1837.—Gets in a Panic—and out again, after free use of "shin-plasters."

1838.—Adopts the new fashion of putting his letter in Envelopes; (a fashion which does not fairly prevail till seven years later).

1840.—Sits for his Daguerreotype, and gets a fearfully and wonderfully made picture. Begins to blow himself up with "Camphene," and "Burning Fluid;" and continues the process for years, with change of name of the active agents, down to and including "Non-Explosive Kerosene."

1844.—Sends his first message by the Electric Telegraph.

1847.—Buys his wife a Sewing Machine, in the vain hope that somehow it will keep the buttons on his shirts.—Begins to receive new advice from the "Spirit-World."

1855.—Begins to bore and be bored by the Hoosac Tunnel.

1858.—Celebrates the laying of the Ocean Cable, and sends a friendly message to John Bull. Next week, begins to doubt whether the cable has been laid at all.

1861.—Goes South to help compose a Family Quarrel. Takes to using Paper Money.

1861-65.—Climbs the Hill Difficulty—relieved of his Pack, after January 1, 1864; but loses GREAT HEART at last, April 14, 1865.

1865.—Gets the Atlantic Cable in working order at last, in season to send word to his British cousins, who have been waiting for an invitation to his funeral, that he "lives yet."

1865-75.—Is Reconstructing and "talking about" Resumption. Sends his boys to the Museum to see an old-fashioned Silver Dollar.—*Hartford Courant.*

THE FIRST CARPET.

Seventy years ago carpets were rarely seen in American families of the middle classes, as they are now rarely found in Germany. Dr. Lyman Beecher gives an amusing account in his autobiography of his first carpet at East Hampton, L. I. His wife spun a bale of cotton and had it woven. Then she fitted it to the floor, sized it and painted in oils, with a bright border around it, and bunches of roses and other flowers over the center. She took also some common wooden chairs and painted and cut out figures of gilt paper, glueing them on and varnishing them. The general effect was very beautiful.

The East Hampton people were quite startled by the novelty. One of the old deacons called at the house; but stopped at the parlor door, as if afraid to enter.

"Walk in, deacon, walk in," said the minister.

"Why I can't 'thout stepping on it," was the answer.

Then surveying it with evident admiration, he gasped out "D'ye think ye can have all that, and heaven too?"

SCIENCE IN SWEETNESS.

Professor Tyndall writes, in the *Popular Science Monthly*: "A few years ago I paid a visit to a large school in the country, and was asked by the principal to give a lesson to one of his classes. I agreed to do so, provided he would let me have the youngest boys in his school. To this he willingly assented and, after casting about in my mind as to what could be said to the little fellows, I went to a village harm[ac]y and bought a quantity of sugar candy. This was my only teaching apparatus. When the time for assembling the classes had arrived, I began by describing the way in which sugar candy and other artificial crystals were formed, and tried to place vividly before their young minds the architectural process by which crystals were built up. They listened to me with the most eager interest. I examined the crystal before them, and when they found that in a certain direction it could be split into thin laminae with shining surfaces of cleavage, their joy was at its height. They had no notion that the thing they had been crunching and sucking all their lives embraced so many hidden points of beauty. At the end of the lesson I emptied my pockets among the class, and permitted them to experiment upon the sugar candy in the usual way."

GARDEN PATCHES.

One of Boston's well-known merchants, noted for his shrewdness and penetration, had a test case presented a short time since, and came off victorious. As it is an illustration of this millionaire's penetration in great business affairs, we give the story here:

It appears that the merchant wanted another gardener upon his country estate, near Boston, and an individual presented himself for that office.

"Understand the business?"

"Yes; been in it for years."

Whom had he lived with last? The applicant mentioned a gentleman the merchant was well acquainted with, stated that he left for no fault, but that his former employer was going to Europe, had sold his estate, and had no further use for him.

"What wages do you expect?"

"Eighteen dollars a month."

This was astonishingly low for such a promising-looking, sober man, and the shrewd business man rubbed his chin thoughtfully and reflected that it was a bargain lot, but wasn't there something wrong about it? His habitual business caution even in this comparatively trifling negotiation did not forsake him.

"Call at this time to-morrow, and I will have seen Mr. —, your former employer, and give you an answer."

The gardener turned and began to walk slowly away; as he did so, he displayed two patches on the seat of his pantaloons beneath the line of his roundabout jacket.

"Hallo! here! come back here," called the merchant, "you needn't apply to-morrow: I see I shan't want you."

The astonished applicant stammered out something about his knowledge of gardening and good character, but was cut short by this practical observer.

"Don't want you, sir; the patches on your breeches are on the wrong side; a gardener's breeches ought to be patched at the knees, not on the seat. You won't do for me."

LITERARY AND ARTISTIC.

Mlle. Patti is reported to have had, in Paris, a narrow escape, while performing "Marguerite" in Faust. A scene fell on her head, and would have seriously injured her but for the thick wig she wore. She immediately recovered.

A French manager has adopted an excellent plan in responding to *encores*. No piece is repeated until the entire programme is given, when, after those who wish to retire have left the auditorium, the numbers redemanded are given again.

Recently, in an English theatre, the stage-manager struck a supernumerary who had exasperated him behind the scenes, whereupon the supernumerary came before the foot-lights and formally announced to the audience that he had resigned! The announcement occasioned a great deal of hilarity.

Readers of the *Atlantic* will remember a story told in its pages some time ago by Mrs. Leonowens, of an incident in the royal household of Siam; how a young wife of the king fell in love with a courtier, how the king found it out, and the two, together with a confidant, were put to death. This is "The Story of Boon," put into verse by "H. H.," the author of "Bits of Talk."

In Holland, a gentleman who had a picture by Leonardo Vinci, on a panel, entrusted it to a restorer to be cleaned. The restorer sawed the panel so as to leave the picture on a thin sheet of the wood, and then employed a talented young artist to copy the picture on the thicker piece. He returned the copy to the owner as the original picture "freshened up," and the cheat only came out when he offered the original for sale in Paris at a fabulous price.

Victor Emmanuel has publicly recognized the genius of Verdi by conferring upon him the dignity of an Italian Senator. The position will not bring him financial remuneration; fortunately he does not need it, as his works have been very remunerative and his habits of life economical. It is, however, the highest distinction which the Government could have paid him. The son of the village innkeeper of Parma has, by the force of his genius, raised himself to the highest distinctions of nobility, and the world will applaud the merited honor he has achieved, and wish him many more years of life in its enjoyment.

A lady remarked to a well-known professor, whose services she had just engaged: "You will be pleased with my daughter, as a pupil, I feel sure; she is exceedingly clever, and has such a nice, heavy touch for sacred music."

An armless painter may be seen daily busily engaged in copying some of the old masters in the South Kensington Museum, in London. He is a Mr. M. C. Felen of Antwerp, and the facility with which he manages his brush with his right foot, while holding his palette with his left, is said to be marvelous.

The story of the "Young Surveyor," by J. T. Trowbridge, just begun in *St. Nicholas*, is a capital story for boys. It gives a true picture of life on the prairies of the West; The surveying is so mixed up with hunting and other adventures, that the boys hardly know where the instruction leaves off and the fun begins.

SOMETHING ABOUT TENNYSON.

I remember distinctly the first time I saw Tennyson. He was 57 then. Having been pointed out to me in a drawing-room, I could not believe him to be the laureate. His height was hidden by a stoop; his once luxuriant locks were scant; his face was thin; his eyes inflamed and partially concealed by blue glasses; his manner was nervous, uneasy, awkward in the extreme; his voice querulous and disagreeable, in spite of its depth. He was almost a burlesque of the bard I had imagined. If his nose had been painted vermilion, and he had had a cotton umbrella under his arm, he might have appeared in opera bouffe as a satire upon what he had been. I believe he was then suffering from ill-health, as well as from one of the unamiable moods to which he is at times subject. I have met him since under more favorable circumstances; but I shall never forget my first impression of him. The thin hair, the blue glasses, the bent form, the querulous tone will stick to my memory like importunity to a book-agent.

The author of "Locksley Hall" has always been more than a worker. He has been a tireless toiler over his manuscript spending hours, sometimes days, it is said, upon single lines. Many of his poems and parts of his poems have been entirely re-written, his first copy being entirely unlike that which he sent to the printer. His apparently easy, natural flow of language has been purchased with the utmost pains. He has confessed sometimes that it is an agony to write, and yet he takes pleasure in the agony which gives him added fame. He never surrenders any intellectual task until he has satisfied the last degree of his fastidiousness. He occasionally makes his first draft with facility, afterward changing, pruning, filing, line after line, word after word.

Like all the irritable kind, he is variable and moody, especially in composition. One day he will do five times as much as another; sometimes he finds it impossible to write. Generally, however, he works steadily and regularly while he is at Farringford, leaving his literary labors behind him when, as they say, here, he comes to London. His habit is to shut himself up in his library, never permitting himself to be disturbed under any circumstances. Nevertheless he is interrupted, and he grows wild with nervous irritability. The slightest interruption is sufficient to expel the demon of inspiration for the day, and to introduce the demon of discord in his stead.

The poet's general mode of writing is extremely slow. He builds his poems word by word, just as the brick-mason makes a wall brick by brick, except that the poet takes a hundred times the trouble that the mechanic does to arrange and cement his words together. The song, "Come into the garden, Maud," is reported to have cost him more thought and labor than any poem of the same length he has ever composed. I have been told that he wrote it fifty times before it pleased him, and that he spent nearly a month at it. "Locksley Hall" is another marvel of effort. He wrote it in two days, and occupied the better part of six weeks, for eight hours a day, in altering and polishing it. He used frequently to work as long as that. Of late years he rarely spends more than four hours out of the twenty-four in composition. One of the author's favorite poems is "The Princess," which he considers his best production, after "Idyls of the King."—*From a Letter from England.*

TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF.

From twenty five to thirty five is the true time for all the enjoyment of man's best powers, when physical vigor is at its full strength. During the last half of this decade, a man should be assiduous to construct a system of philosophy by which to rule his life, and to contract a chain of habits intelligently, so that they could not sit too tightly upon him, and yet cautiously, so that he should neither be their slave nor too easily cast them aside. The exact proportion of physical and intellectual strength should be gauged, and the constitutional weakness, or, in other words, the disease towards which a tendency exists, should be ascertained. Prese ve, if possible, the absolute necessity for exercise, and have your place of business two or three miles away, over which let nothing tempt you to an omnibus or carriage save rain. From thirty five to forty five a man should arrange with his food and keep up his [illegible]. He cannot, it is true, change his diathesis, but he can manage it. The habitual character of food, no less than its quantity and quality, begins to tell, whether it charges the system with fat, muscle, sinew, bone, or watery articles. As to the evening glass of spirits, it is not the quantity or quality, but the daily recurrence of the dose which deteriorates. Witness the Scotch fishers, whose drink is tea, save on the Sabbath eve, when they are all drunk. It is not ever stepping the truth to assert that a whisky excess of whiskey, does less harm than the moderate evening glass. Good generous beef, wine, toasted bread, and brown meat comprise the best nourishment a man can take at this period. From forty five to fifty are the recuperative powers should be encouraged and developed. There is nothing like work to keep an old horse sound. About this time a man has his first serious illness, or he gets a heavy fall, loses his nerve, and becomes irritable. Anxiety ought to be staved off, hope encouraged, sorrow avoided. If a grief exists it should not be brooded over, but talked over with a friend, giving, estimated at its worst, and dismissed to [illegible]. Rheumatism, coughs, and all the many ory diseases arising from exposure to wet or cold, a man at forty five will have to contend with, but his blood will be in a good condition for the struggle. Moderate exposure to hardships of this kind, like moderate irregularity of meal times, never harmed man yet.

During this decade a man clearly has in his hands the power of deciding of what class of maladies he will die. Indeed, he may almost specify the exact disease. If he prefers to perish by [illegible] nervous disease, paralysis, softening of the brain, etc., he cannot do better than take a house about twenty miles from his office, near to a railway station where the service of trains is limited. His anxiety to catch the morning train will cause his breakfast to be swallowed in a hurry and to be undigested, while the steady jar and vibration of the train on the spine and nerves, endured daily and without intermission, will not fail to produce the results referred to, besides setting up a most unhappy and wearing irritability of temper. About this time age begins to assert itself; loss of repairing power and inroads of decay are visible; and here skilled aid and advice by way of prevention are invaluable. The periodical attention of a good dentist is about as necessary as anything can be for health; the slightest failure of eyesight should be attended to, and proper spectacles adopted. Reading by gaslight or without a properly shaded lamp is simple madness. If a man has through his life made a point of taking two clear months' holiday every year, he has, so to speak, insured his life and health indefinitely, and will assuredly begin to realize the fact. It is now that generous food and nourishment are imperatively required to keep up vitality. We live literally by dying, and perpetually change every atom one by one. Life consists in perishing and renewing, and we are sustained by giving and taking. Every meal is a rescue from death, an instrument by which we stave off all the inroads and waste which heat, cold, atmospheric effects and exercise make on our organic life.

Dr. Beard puts it thus:—The golden decade is from 30 to 40; the silver decade 40 to 50; the brazen, 20 to 30; the iron, 50 to 60; and from 60 to 70 we learn whether the iron is forged or only cast. According to the doctor's estimate, we are at our best from 38 to 46, when enthusiasm, judgment, and experience are balanced. After that date enthusiasm declines, judgment grows timid, and, though experience enlarges, there comes a time when it ceases to have any educating powers.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The London *Standard* suspects that the time is not far distant when the statesmanship of Prince Bismarck, as far as Rome is concerned, will seem very hasty and shallow when compared with the far-sighted patience of the pupils of Cavour.

THE MANAGER'S MILLENNIUM.

A FABLE.

A certain political manager, having taken several glasses too much in celebration of a successful election, repaired to the town hall, where his fellow-citizens had assembled, and harangued them after this fashion:—

"While offering my congratulations upon the recent triumphs of our glorious democracy, I feel constrained to remind you how far we still are from enjoying the manifold blessings which our methods of representation should be made to secure. Our exquisite caucus machinery—so admirably calculated to promote the government of the people by the people—should do much more for you than it has yet accomplished. No, my friends, I will not undervalue what you have obtained. You are graciously permitted to recognize the claims of Mr. Smoothman to represent you in Congress; and in your name we can put Mr. Anything into the General Court. As my remarks will be telegraphed to all parts of our glorious Union, I borrow these names from Bunyan's comprehensive directory, which is good for every locality. I allow that we have no difficulty in making Mr. Byends Superintendent of Highways, and in permitting his brother and cousins to spend your money as County Commissioners. These offices are, of course, filled as the intelligence of this intelligent community has dictated. The Sovereign Will of the People, (capitals here, Mr. Reporter) designates the men who occupy these places of trust. But, alas! my friends, it grieves me to remember how many of your servants are not yet elected in this fair and impartial way. There, for instance, is old Dr. Faithful, who has held the office of leading physician to this community for twenty years past. Rich and poor insist upon sending for him, and will see no one else if he can be had. I estimate that you pay for his services not far from our thousand dollars a year. This is all wrong. An office of such value should be in the gift of the people. Its occupant should be nominated and elected every year in the usual way. Suppose we had an office of chief town physician, with a salary of four thousand dollars, drawn from the public treasury. Do you suppose that such a man as Faithful could have monopolized it for a score of years? The just principle of rotation alone would have forbidden it. Why, the old fellow does not belong to a single secret society, and has no political influence whatever. His claims could not be weighed for a moment against those of young Dr. Cripeman, who has done so much work upon our party committee, and who has discovered in a common pasture weed an infallible cure for all diseases. Just give us a chance to use our caucus engineering. I mean, of course, let us appeal to the great heart of the people,—and we will soon put Faithful on the shelf and give our useful Dr. Cripeman his turn at the pay and patronage. Then there is the case of Deacon Honesty, our leading grocer. I have no doubt that he lays by a snug thousand of our dollars every year from the profits of his business. Our people, you see, have got into the way of trading with him, just because they believe in his integrity, and feel sure that his goods are what he represents them to be. Other grocers, from time to time, come into our town, drive beautifully-painted carts about the streets, and make wastefully enough to pay for their advertisements. Would that there were an office of chief grocer to be filled by the suffrages of this free people! I have a friend in that business whose work has been most important in sending Smoothman to Congress, and who always keeps a glass of something good in the back shop. Were there such an office as I have suggested, who doubts that my good friend Mr. Lowgrace would receive the party nomination which he so richly deserves? Why are we not able to put Robin Starveling and Tom Snout into the profitable places of chief tailor and head tinker to this community? They are genial, good fellows, always ready to leave their business to amuse us with private theatricals, for which they have such remarkable talents. But it is unnecessary to contrast their hearty and popular traits with the uninteresting demeanor of the persons who trample upon the will of the people by keeping possession of these offices. But, as a crowning outrage upon your liberties, consider the very desirable position which is held by Reverend Mr. Greatheart, a person who has never been indorsed by a nominating convention, or voted for at the polls. Have you any idea, fellow citizens, what an amount of money annually passes through this man's hands? Just because those whom Heaven has prospered trust his judgment, while the poor and unfortunate believe in his tenderness and compassion, he has the distribution of charitable funds, which I confess that my own fingers are itching to handle. There should, of course, be a town almoner, chosen by the people, who would know how to distribute these moneys where they would do the most good. Were such an office to be created, I should, in all confidence, offer myself as your candidate. I feel certain that I could carry the caucus, and secure the nomination. My election would follow as a matter of course. And, with the means thus placed at my disposal by the will of a free community, I would reward my friends and punish my enemies, and vindicate the beauty of representative government before the world."

Having soared to this eloquent climax, the orator was overcome by his feelings, and sank into a chair. An old farmer, who was present, concluded the meeting with substantially these remarks:—

"We have to thank our friend, or to speak more correctly, the stomach he has taken, for the most suggestive and encouraging speech he ever uttered. It should go far to dispel that distrust of popular government which political corruption has so often induced. Why, it never occurred to me, till the gentleman committed the blunder of pointing it out, that our leading doctor, minister, and grocer, are indeed *chosen by the People*, and kept in their offices without any nonsensical talk of 'claims' or 'rotation.' They are re-chosen every year from among many competitors, and represent the intelligent voice of this community. And it is just as evident that the monopolizers of our political offices are not chosen by the people at all. They are appointed by managers. They represent, not the intelligence of the people, but the interests of demagogues and wire-pullers. There must be some way to break out of the snares that have been set for us. Let us take courage, my neighbors, and contrive some better system of nominating and voting. Why should not the men we are said to choose as legislators represent the sense of the majority as creditably as the men we really choose as physicians, or lawyers, or blacksmiths? We can afford to trust the people; but we can no longer trust politicians with their caucus machinery."—"*The Representation of Minorities,*" *by J. P. Quincy, in "Old and New."*

JUSTICE NOT BLIND TO A KISS.

A Berlin paper says: In Freiburg, justice is administered with gratifying inflexibility. Two young girls entered a bakery there to pay a bill, but their money falling a little short of the required sum, they supplied the deficit by giving the young baker a kiss. On returning home the younger related the affair in quite an innocent way, as if wholly unconscious of the enormity of her offense. The stern father, however, did not countenance the proceedings, and took the family priest into council, who, in the spirit of rigid asceticism, regarded the affair as a *peche morte*, and communicated it to the Syndicus. The latter, alarmed at the progress of immorality among the lambs of the flock, called the Common Council together, which, after a grave deliberation, entered a complaint for attempted seduction before the prefect. Meanwhile, the young baker, almost out of his wits at the fate which seemed to threaten him, fled to Geneva. Thereupon the police of Freiburg demanded that the culprit be extradited, with which demand the authorities of Geneva complied, and the young man was thrown in to prison. In the meantime the bakery had been closed, and the business was about to go to ruin. After the prisoner had languished eighteen days in confinement, the case was finally brought before the Supreme Court, which, after careful examination of the facts, decided that there was no ground for action.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

Official Paper of El Paso County.

JANUARY 30, 1875.

THE LOCAL PAPER.—You owe it to yourselves to rally liberally to its support, and exact from it as able, high toned a character as you would do from any educator in your midst. It is in no sense beneath notice and care for it is your representative. Indeed, in its character, it is the summation of the importance, interest and welfare of you all. It is the aggregate of your own consequence and you cannot ignore it without miserably depreciating yourselves.—*New York Times.*

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A cross on the wrapper of the GAZETTE signifies that the subscription has expired, and that the paper will be stopped. Those who wish it to be continued are requested to renew their subscriptions as soon as they see the cross.

[illegible] POSTAGE.

The Law requires that, after January 1st, 1875, Postage on Newspapers must be prepaid by publishers. This is to give notice, therefore, that postage will be paid on all copies of the GAZETTE sent out of the County, and that no extra charge will be made to subscribers.

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[illegible]

The President of the Board of Trustees may fairly look to the people for moral support in the work of enforcing the Ordinance which they have demanded, but to expect them to shoulder the task of directly crushing the Liquor Traffic is not right. Neither is it wise. The power of Law and Authority should be made manifest, and the people should be given to feel that there is neither need nor excuse for in any way usurping their functions.

The evils of the system of Caucus Nominations to Public Offices are well shown up in a little table entitled the "Manager's Millennium," which we print on our first page.

The Caucus system is nothing but a device for taking the bestowal of the offices of public trust and honor out of the hands of the people at large and putting it into the hands of a few political wire-pullers, who care little for anything but their own advancement and advantage. It is true these politicians tickle the ears of "Mass Meetings" with high-sounding phrases about the "rights of man," the "sovereign will of the people," and so forth; but all the time they are leading them by the nose into the way they want them to go, and the people—as things are at present—have no way of helping themselves. It is "Hobson's choice"—take what is offered you, or you will get nothing at all. A few men—self-constituted leaders of the people—get together, and arrange their programme; they decide who shall be Chairman of the Caucus, who shall be Secretary, who shall compose the nominating Committee, and who shall be nominated by that Committee. Then they call together the people to—swallow the whole prescription, whether it agrees with them or not.

To call this the Representation of the People is simply ridiculous; it is the representation, as a rule, of an insignificant minority, who have versed themselves in political "management," and who have the art of pushing themselves to the front.

The result is seen in wholesale corruption and fraud in high places, where honor and dignity ought to be enthroned. It is seen in a wanton disregard of the will of the people on the part of those who profess to be their servants. And the poor "people" who, in theory, have elected their officers, are forced to suffer and groan.

It is time for a better way to be found out. It is time that the people sent "politicians" to the right-about, and took into their own hands that which is their right—the nomination and election of their public representatives and servants.

There is a petty jealousy towards Colorado Springs on the part of some of the towns in the Territory (evoked, we suppose, by our wonderful progress and prosperity) which is very uncalled for and contemptible, and which occasionally crops out in some of the newspaper-writers beyond all truth and reason. Here, for instance, is an extract from the Pueblo *People*, a paper which we had hitherto supposed to be possessed of a fair amount of good sense and correct principles:—

THE TANNER DRUG MARKET.

Colorado Springs boasts of being the healthiest place in the Territory, and yet the GAZETTE in a review of the business of that town for the past year gives the value of *drugs* sold at $[illegible]. This is more than the value of all the dry goods sold for the year, and but little less than in the groceries. There were two hundred and eighty nine buildings erected in that town during the year, and the aggregate cost of the whole is but little more than it cost the people for drugs. A correspondent of the Denver *News* sheds some light on this startling drug traffic by stating that over $120,000 worth of whiskey was sold in that model temperance town the past year for "medical, mechanical, and sacramental" purposes, and that altogether the value of liquors sold in evasion of the prohibitory law was near $300,000. How is that for a community which claims all the morality south of the Divide, and represents Pueblo as the dram seller's paradise? This double the whole liquor trade, wholesale and retail, of Pueblo for the year. On a capital stock of Health and Temperance, $300,000 dividends declared on "drugs" and liquors for "medical" purposes! This amount would grade, bridge, and tie the railroad from that hygienic and elysium as Town to River Bend, which they are so anxious to build. But then no city can afford to be a control centre and a metropolitan drug market at the same time, and the Springs has chosen that better part which shall not be taken from her.

Now, supposing that the facts were just what are here stated, where would be the justification of our contemporary for treating them in such a sneering and spiteful manner? Supposing that $30,000 worth of liquor *had* been sold in Colorado Springs during the past year, our contemporary well knows that it must have been sold in direct opposition to Law and to the will of a large majority of the people; and, if it must comment on the subject at all, its blame must surely have been due to the law breakers and not to the whole Community. How is it—since our contemporary assumes to be Judge and Censor—that there is not a word of condemnation for those who (according to its statement) have so outrageously violated the Ordinances of the Town and set at defiance the majority of its citizens?

The *People* was a claim of the morality south of the Divide. The "claim" consists in our having steadily protested, as a Community, against the Sale of Liquor here. Does the *People* mean that that protest has been improper, does it mean that the legislation against Drinking Saloons has been something of which we ought to be ashamed? If so, it should say what it means, then its readers would know how far to believe it when it professes to be gratified at similar legislation against gambling houses and bawdy houses in its own Town.

Here is the point. There is no denial, and no refusing, that all these establishments for the fostering of social evil in its various forms—drunkenness, gambling, prostitution, and so forth—are public nuisances and abominations, and, as such, they ought to be crushed out by the public, acting through its representatives. And yet a newspaper, which virtually disputes this principle, goes out of its way to sneer at a Community which is making the attempt to crush them out. How does our contemporary excuse itself? It cannot shelter itself behind the plea that the attempt has been a failure; for the success or the failure of any attempt at right doing has nothing whatever to do with its propriety or praiseworthiness. For ourselves, we are glad to see the authorities of Pueblo arousing themselves to action against some of the forms of public evil to which they cannot shut their eyes, and we will not taunt them if their success in fighting such evils is only very partial.

Thus much, supposing the facts were as stated by our contemporary, but the *People* has first taken an utterly unreliable authority, and then grossly exaggerated his statements. It must have known well enough that the correspondent of the Denver *News* simply concocted the figures which his letter contained, for it could never suppose that the proprietors of the Drug Stores would furnish him with a statement—to the dollar—of the amount which they had received for liquors; to have done so would have been to furnish evidence against themselves which might result in the forfeiture of the whole of their business property; even Druggists are not such fools as to do that sort of thing. But let us take this correspondent of the Denver *News*, and see what he says: At the City Drug Store, $8,972 worth; at the Pike's Peak Drug Store, $7,314 worth; at the Huerfano Street Drug Store, $6,432 worth—a total of $22,718. This is the statement on which the *People* bases its exclamation: "On a capital stock of Health and Temperance, $300,000 dividends declared in 'Drugs' and liquors for 'medicinal' purposes!" Is it not clear that the *People* mistakes its calling when it sets up to be a censor? Truthfulness and justice are necessary for such an office, and it evidently possesses neither.

One word as to the statement in the GAZETTE relative to the amount of business done by our Drug Stores. We ought, perhaps, to have made it plain that the Drug business as here carried on has included a very large trade in Paints and Oils, (amounting last year to near $50,000) and a large business also in Toilet and Fancy Articles, Tobacco and Cigars, Soda Fountains, and numerous other branches of trade.

A little pamphlet has just been issued, entitled "Satan's Second Visit to Colorado Springs." It contains neither wit nor wisdom, and shows that there are some people who employ their time to poor purpose.

MANUFACTURES IN COLORADO.

Communicated.

I proposed, in a previous article, to show why it is improbable that the Manufacture of Woolen Goods could, at present, be carried on profitably in Colorado. To do this, I will sketch briefly the usual manner of operating a Mill in the East, comparing the cost of the various operations with what it would be in Colorado; your readers can then judge for themselves what would be likely to be the profits of the business here.

When a Woolen Factory has been built and furnished with the requisite machinery for manufacturing any fabric which may have been decided upon, the first thing, of course, is to supply it with stock, such as wool, dye-stuffs, oil, etc. In an Eastern State—Massachusetts, for example—the proprietor can go to a Wool house and select from a large quantity and variety of wool just the quality he desires for the fabric he intends to manufacture; and, if he wishes, he can get only such a supply as will serve him for a very short time. His dye-stuffs, oil, and findings for operating his Factory are equally convenient; he can get supplies at a few hours' notice.

Next, he must have operatives. Of these, there are plenty around him wanting work; and, when he has started his Mill, he soon has a number on his register ready to fill any vacancies which may occur.

Should he find it necessary to borrow capital to pay for his stock or to pay his workmen, he can obtain it at a half of one per cent. per month.

When the goods are finished, they are usually sent to Commission Merchants in Boston or New York, and, within twenty-four hours after they are finished, they are in the market and the manufacturer can at once get an advance of two thirds or three quarters of their value, paying only 6 per cent. per annum on the advance, until such time as the goods are sold. The goods are usually sold on four months' time. The Commission Merchant discounts the note at a half of one per cent. per month, and the proprietor has the whole avails of his goods.

Now for the circumstances attending the establishment and operation of such a Mill in Colorado.

First, the cost of building and of machinery would be about 50 per cent. more than in Massachusetts, and any capital that might have to be borrowed must bear an interest of one and a half to two per cent. per month.

When the Factory should be ready to start, it would be found that, although there are large quantities of wool here, the manufacturer could not obtain such qualities as he might desire, without purchasing a much larger quantity than he needed. He must also lay in a stock for nearly a whole year at a time, as otherwise he might find all the Wool shipped East, and his supply cut off. Here is a large amount of capital, at a high rate of interest, lying idle.

All his oils and dye stuffs must be brought one to two thousand miles, the freight on a large part of them being more than their whole cost in the East. Of these, also, he must lay in a large stock, and have capital lying idle in consequence.

All his operatives must be brought from the East, and, unless he wants his Mill to stand still when any vacancy may occur, he must have it over manned, as at least a thousand miles lies between him and a further supply. There are eight or nine distinct trades in the manufacture of many kinds of woolen goods, and very few operatives understand more than two of them; the great majority only one. Yet one branch is so dependent on another that if one stops, for any reason, the whole Factory must soon come to a stand-still—a very embarrassing state of things in a country where there are no extra hands to fall back upon.

These are but some of the causes which would operate to make the Manufacture of Woolen Goods unprofitable in Colorado, unless a much higher price could be realized for the Goods than is obtainable in the East. This, then, is the point on which the whole question turns.

At present and for some years to come, the Manufacturer would find that his goods cost him from 35 to 50 per cent. more than in the East; so that goods costing, say, $1.00 per yard East will cost here $1.35. The Eastern Manufacturer can afford to sell at an advance of 10 per cent. on the cost, so that the goods can there be bought at $1.10 per yard. Freight here, say, 3 cents per yard; total cost laid down here, $1.13—22 cents a yard cheaper than the price for which the same goods can be manufactured here.

It is scarcely necessary for me to point out the disadvantage which the Home Manufacturer must labor under in not getting the return for his goods as speedily as the Eastern Manufacturer. I think I have already shown sufficient reasons why there is little prospect that Woolen Manufacture could at present be made profitable here.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railway seems to be developing a large business in the transportation of cattle.

The cold snaps, which have come one after another, have frozen the ground to a great depth, and it costs a fortune nowadays to excavate a little trench.

There is a fog in Paris which has sat ever since the 11th of November. What a good thing it would be if some of the same breed could be imported into Colorado Springs.

We should like to know whether a this extra snow in Mid-winter implies that we shall have but little in Spring, or whether we are to expect extra snow all through the season.

We have received a copy of an interesting and valuable pamphlet by Dr. Denison, of Denver, on "The Influence of the Climate of Colorado on the Nervous System," which ought to be in the hands of every Eastern physician. The results of the observations and experience of our Colorado physicians should be made as widely known as possible; for, as yet, little is known of our climatic peculiarities and advantages, and those to whom knowledge on such points would be of interest and importance may be numbered by the hundreds of thousands.

The Grangers, at their Denver Convention, passed the following resolution: First, that we, as Grangers, will, by every honorable method in our power, discountenance intemperance and exert our influence on all proper occasions to promote the cause of sobriety; second, that it is the sense of this Grange that persons of intemperate habits should not be elected to any office in our Order.—The leaven spreads gradually, and it will not be long before those who are the direct promoters of intemperance—the dealers in intoxicating liquors—will be regarded everywhere with loathing and contempt.

Two of our citizens went before Justice Lyon the other day and got even-handed justice. In the course of an altercation, No. 1 had slapped the face of No. 2, whereupon No. 2 pulled out his revolver and presented it at No. 1, and subsequently had him arrested. No. 1 was fined a few dollars for his offence, and then preferred complaint against No. 2 for carrying concealed deadly weapons; No. 2 was therefore also fined. If this sort of thing could be kept up awhile, the Town Treasury would be well filled.

Copeland & Crawford are selling a large quantity of the Wet Mountain Valley hay, which is said to be the best hay ever brought into this market. The Wet Mountain Valley, indeed, seems to be the choice spot of the Territory for all kinds of agricultural produce.

Dr. Cutter has his residence on Huerfano Street under cover.

Mr. W. R. Bradford is building a two-story residence on Nevada Avenue.

The Cheyenne Toll Road Company have commenced work on their road to Cañon City.

Two young folks at Fountain got married last week, without the consent of their parents.

Manitou had an elopement a few days ago, and now it has of calling itself a Metropolis.

The County Commissioners will meet next Friday to examine the jail, and, if according to contract, to accept it from the Contractors.

Judging from the number of Transfers of Real Estate which we have to report, business in that line is very active. Over a hundred transfers have been recorded this month.

We understand that the Denver *News* was incorrect in its statement that Johnny Harlan was a relative of Senator Harlan; he was a relative of Gen. John M. Harlan, of Kentucky.

A number of our people were entertained on Wednesday morning by a wrestling-match between a couple of our citizens. Both the wrestlers were thrown, much to the merriment of the on-lookers.

Would it not be well, before the School Building is completed, to raise a subscription for a Clock to be put into the Tower? A standard time-keeper is much needed.

Mr. W. T. Standart is pushing the Boot and Shoe trade in a lively manner. We understand that he is continually making large purchases from the best Eastern Manufacturers, besides employing several first-class workmen on his own premises.

Mr. Thomas Wanless is just in receipt of a large lot of Clothing and Furnishing Goods of all kinds, which he has marked down to the very lowest living figures. There is a good chance now, therefore, for all our citizens who are wanting anything in that line.

One would think, to read some of the paragraphs in the Greeley *Tribune*, that they had no cold weather, and no high winds up there. But we see that the people are putting up ice twenty inches thick, and that several hundred head of cattle had been blown into the valley.

We call attention to Mr. Joseph Dozier's new advertisement in this week's paper. Mr. Dozier, who is well known as an old citizen, has lately put up a number of important buildings in Town—including the handsome Brick on the corner of Pike's Peak and Cascade Avenues—and has given thorough satisfaction in all his work. He may, therefore, be recommended to the favorable consideration of all who are about to build.

The City Council of Denver have increased liquor licences to $400. The *News* says:—"The action of the City Council in doubling, rather than reducing, the saloon licence in this city, is to be most emphatically approved. Four hundred dollars a year is not a dime too much to pay for the privilege of dealing out bi-ulc damnation by the glass-full. The higher the licence, the better for the community at large."—It has always seemed to us that "the privilege of dealing out liquid damnation by the glass-full" was one which ought not to be sold at any price, and that the best thing for a Community to do is to try to stamp it out.

There has been another sudden and unexpected departure, in the person of Mr. J. J. Woolverton, of the firm of Woolverton, Peck & Co., lessees of the Planing Mill. We hear that he has left behind him a number of unsettled accounts. Among those who are most anxious to discover his whereabouts, is a widow living in the County, who says that, through a promise of marriage, Mr. Woolverton obtained from her a loan of $2,300. Several suits are being brought against him in the Justice's Court, and such effects as he has left behind him will soon be absorbed.

Many of our readers will remember Johnny Harlan, who worked for some time in our office, in the early days of the Town. His poor fellow came to a sad end in Denver, between 2 and 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning. Of late, he has been much given to drinking, and, at the time mentioned, in a state, it is supposed, of semi-unconsciousness from drunkenness, he made his way to a one house in West Denver. The house was occupied by four men, and had been robbed of some clothing belonging to them during the previous afternoon. One of the men, hearing Harlan banging at the door of the house, concluded that some one was again intent upon robbery, and, slipped out of the back door, with a needle-gun in his hand. Seeing Harlan still at the door, he challenged him; Harlan replied "Jack," and advanced towards the man, who thereupon fired at him, the bullet passing clear through his body. The victim, though staggered by the shot, did not fall, but advanced still nearer, repeating his salutation of "Jack," when the man dealt him a blow with the butt-end of the gun which felled him to the ground. The man appears to have then realized his mistake, and went, with one of his companions, in search of a policeman, and gave information of what had occurred. When they got back to the place, Harlan was dead, and his clothes stiff with frozen gore. The Denver *News* gives the following particulars about the poor fellow:—"John M. Harlan was thirty-six years of age. He was a relative of Senator Harlan, a nephew of General S. L. Cake, of Pennsylvania, and leaves a mother and two sisters living in Colorado, one of the sisters being Mrs. W. L. Kinsey, of this city. He formerly resided in Philadelphia, and made an honorable record in the Union army under General Lessig. Though addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, he was gentle, kindly, and gentlemanly in his bearing toward men, and, when not maddened or crazed by drink, was a man of excellent impulses. He had attained to great efficiency in his chosen calling. His wife died seven years ago to-day, and his only child about a year after, and he has lived a widower ever since."

We hear that Mr. E. A. McIntire will shortly put up a large building on the vacant lot south of Mr. D. J. Martin's Dry Goods Store.

Messrs. Peter Becker and J. S. Reef have lately acquired an interest in some of the richest mines of the San Juan Country.

Judge Castello has been appointed postmaster at Florissant. The Judge, we believe, was a postmaster in this Territory several years ago, so the duties will come naturally to him.

Dr. Davis received his commission of Postmaster at Manitou a few days ago. There has been quite a fight over the office, we believe, but the McCook influence prevailed in favor of the Doctor.

A team belonging to Rucker's Ranche created an excitement last Saturday, by running away, and scattering groceries all over the street. Mr. Rucker is an enterprising advertiser, so perhaps this was only an advertisement.

Mr. R. C. Luesley has sold out his business to Messrs. Tribe & Jeffrey, formerly of Michigan. These gentlemen come with a very good reputation, and we hope they will have abundant success in their enterprize.

Mr. J. M. Dorr has associated himself with Messrs. Helm & Colburn in the law business, and offices have been taken by the new firm in Union Block, which might well be termed the Legal Block, as it already furnishes quarters for eight attorneys.

Business men who want to prosper should follow Mr. D. J. Martin's example and advertize liberally. Everybody who sees the GAZETTE will see his advertisements scattered here and there, and will know that he is the right sort of merchant to buy from. Enterprizing in one thing, is enterprizing in all, as a rule.

Steps are being taken for the organization of a Benevolent Association, according to the plan suggested in our last week's issue. We understand that the proprietors of the Wilson and Franco Coal Banks have each expressed their willingness to give five tons of coal to start an Association, and other liberal offers of help have been made.

The Greeley *Tribune* thinks that the only good that can arise out of the Beecher-Tilton scandal is the lesson that one should be afraid of attaining remarkable success, and that a life that is pretty well filled with drawbacks and misfortunes, is decidedly to be preferred.

Everybody thought at the beginning of the week that fine weather had at last come to stay, but Wednesday morning again found the ground covered with snow. These light storms, however, will do no harm, unless they follow *too* closely upon one another; the sun is now getting so much power that it makes short work with two or three inches of snow. Cattle and sheep have thus far suffered very little, and it is to be presumed that the extra snow we have had will cause the grass to spring earlier than usual, so that, unless there are very severe storms in March and April, they may be expected to come out of the Winter in satisfactory condition.

Somewhere in the neighborhood of 500 daily newspapers come to Colorado Springs. The Denver dailies of course take the lead. Of these, the *Tribune*, we believe, has the largest circulation here; next the *News*, and—some distance behind—the *Democrat* and the *Times*; the *Tribune*, doubtless, got its hold through its absorption of the *World*, which was always somewhat of a favorite here. The Pueblo *Chieftain* has a fair circulation. Of outside papers, the Kansas City *Journal of Commerce* has the largest number of subscribers, the other dailies which are taken being chiefly from St. Louis, Chicago, New York, and Philadelphia.

We are in receipt of the first Annual Report of the Deaf Mute Institution, which has been printed by the pupils themselves. The workmanship is very creditable throughout, and, what is more, shows marked improvement in the latter pages of the book, which proves that nothing but practice is needed to make the young printers perfect. That such a piece of work has been accomplished within such a short time from the establishment of the School evidences a vast amount of ability and application on the part of the Scholars, and of efficiency and energy on the part of the Teachers, for it implies not only a knowledge of printing, but also (what must be much more difficult for a Mute to acquire) a knowledge of our written language, with its arbitrary orthography and its intricate grammatical construction. We understand that a small weekly newspaper, in the interests of the Institution, will shortly be issued from the same office.

An interesting lecture on "Religion and Manners" was delivered in the College building on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. J. M. Sturtevant, Jr., of Denver. The lecture was intended, primarily, for the College Students, but a number of friends were also present, and the house was well filled. The lecturer said that, though Manners formed the subject of his lecture, he did not propose to give a set of rules for etiquette, or what book or what directions on etiquette ever yet made a man a gentleman? His manners must be the outward expression of qualities which he truly possessed. The most important of these qualities were Courtesy, Dignity and Refinement. Courtesy, he said was essentially kindness, and was opposed to discourtesy or unkindness. The rules governing social life were good only, just so far as they tended to the carrying out of this principle, and to the comfort and happiness of those who were concerned; all rules which over looked this end were worse than useless. Dignity, the second requisite, was something which no one could assume; it must be innate, and was, in reality, a complete self-forgetfulness. It was quite possible—to use a well-known term—to "put on style," but it *was* putting on after all, and not the real thing. Refinement, the third element in the composition of the character of a true gentleman, was difficult to define, but, without it, the character would be incomplete. The tendency of Religion was to cultivate these traits and bring them to perfection.—The lecture was delivered in forcible style, and was listened to with marked interest by all who were present.

The dearest spot on earth—the store that doesn't advertise.

Mr. V. H. Mark is about to build a residence in the Eastern part of Town.

An Odd Fellows Encampment is likely to be instituted here.

There will be morning and evening Service at the Unity Chapel on Sunday next.

Mr. S. C. Foote has a tasteful residence on the lower end of Tejon Street, nearly completed.

Although the season has been by no means favorable for travel, the Hotels seem to be doing a fair business, and from ten to twenty arrivals a day are registered.

Young gentlemen who go "sparking" should remember that ten o'clock is the extreme limit to parental patience. After that hour, look out for squalls.

Mr. W. J. Gencla, Deputy U. S. Revenue Collector, has been transferred from here to Georgetown, and Mr. Gagin, of Denver, takes his place.

Business is about to open up in right good earnest, if we are to judge from the movements of representatives of Eastern houses. Last Wednesday seven of these gentlemen alighted from the cars at Colorado Springs.

The monthly meeting of the El Paso County Building and Loan Association will be held in Squire Weed's building, on Pike's Peak Avenue, next Monday evening, when the nomination of the officers for the ensuing year will take place. There will be about $1,500 or loan.

Messrs. Rogers & Brown, undertakers, of Denver, have opened an Undertaking Establishment in Dr. Taylor's Old Store, on Pike's Peak Avenue, and have secured the services of Mr. [illegible] to take charge of it.

A petition to the Postmaster-General is being signed, praying for a shortening of the time in the carrying of the mails between here and Fairplay to a day and a half, instead of three days, as at present.

The Literary Societies of the High School have commenced the issue of a Manuscript Newspaper, the first number of which was read yesterday afternoon. It displayed considerable ability.

The Central *Register* announces that Professor [illegible] is going to get up the Cantata of Esther in that town. *Professorships* are thrown round with a liberal hand now-a-days.

Pueblo has become so spiritual of late, that they don't say a thing is "too thin" any more, but that it is "not sufficiently materialized."

The case of the Rev. T. C. Millington against the young men Williams and Sheppard, for assault, excited great interest, the court-room being crowded with citizens during the whole progress of the trial. A change of venue was taken from Squire Lyon to Judge Stone, and the case was heard in the Probate Court Room. The defendants called for a jury, and the following gentlemen were sworn: Messrs. W. L. Standart, [illegible] Taylor, Thomas Spicer, George W. Freeburger, Joseph Adams, and A. [illegible] Barrett. Mr. J. M. Dorr appeared for the complainant and Messrs. Price and Hollingsworth for the defendants. The whole of Saturday and Monday were occupied in hearing testimony and the arguments of the attorneys, Mr. Price giving the jury and audience a very heavy dose, in the "metalic mountains" style of oratory. The jury, after a consultation of about three hours, returned with a verdict convicting the defendants of the offense, and they were sentenced to pay a fine of $25 each and costs. At the time of our writing, they were in the Calaboose, in default of paying the money.

THE CHURCHES.

The first Sunday in February will be the 65th anniversary of the foundation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. [illegible] A. Rice, the Pastor of the Church at this place, will preach a sermon having special reference to the occasion.

The Episcopal Church was crowded on Sunday morning last, when the Bishop of the Diocese preached and conducted a portion of the service. A synopsis of the Bishop's sermon, which was a very able and instructive one, will be found in another column.

The Presbyterian Church will hold their next Sociable at the house of Miss Thirza Mason, on next Thursday evening. A cordial invitation is extended to all friends of the congregation.

The Rev. G. F. Ward, who has officiated in the Episcopal Church for some months past, left, on Monday last, for California.

Union Prayer Meetings are being held in the Baptist and Presbyterian Churches.

The Revival Meetings at the Methodist Church continue to be well attended.

The Baptist Society will give their Annual Supper in Barton & Hodgman's Block, Huerfano Street, next Tuesday evening, and extend a cordial invitation to our citizens. Those who are fond of good things should be sure to be there, and those who don't care for them should go to see other people enjoy themselves.

There was a large crowd at the Unity Chapel on Thursday evening, drawn together by the announcement of a New England Supper. The posters which had been put up around the Town seemed to fill the air with the aroma of pork and beans, sweet cider, and other such good things, and the mouths of our citizens watered so much at the very suggestion of these delicacies that they couldn't keep away. After the Supper Aunts Tabitha, Rachel, Mehitabel, Patience, Prudence, Temperance and Charity entertained the company with some good music and singing. Aunt Jerusha had all she could do in snuffing the candles and looking after everybody generally.

There will be lay reading of the Service in the Episcopal Church to-morrow morning.

PERSONAL POINTS.

The Rev. Walter H. Moore, of Denver, who is known to many of our readers, was married last Thursday morning, to Miss Julie L. McRiance.

Mr. Rabor, who used to live in Colorado Springs in the olden time, came near "stepping down and out" a few nights ago. He was riding from Greeley to his ranche, and the snow and the frost thereabouts took all the poetry out of him, and the prose, too.

Mr. E. Bradley, one of our former citizens, who went to California some time ago in the hope of finding a better country, is back again. He has made up his mind that the better country isn't on the shores of the Pacific, and thinks that the foot of Pike's Peak is hard to beat, after all.

We are glad to see that Mr. E. W. Jones, of the firm of H. E. Freeman & Co., is again able to be at business.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. J. M. Hunter has been confined to his bed, by illness, for several days this week.

Mr. W. F. Converse, the Gunsmith, is one of the unfortunates. Some time ago, as our readers will remember, he accidentally shot himself through the hand. Now he is suffering from a very painful felon on one of his fingers.

THE MANITOU SPRINGS.

We are indebted to Capt. DeCoursey for the following copy of a letter and a number of analyses just received from Professor Loew, of the Wheeler Expedition.

These analyses show, more conclusively than ever, the valuable properties of our Mineral Waters, which bear comparison with the most noted Mineral Waters of Europe. It will be seen that, in addition to Carbonates of Soda and Iron, all the Springs contain more or less of Carbonate of Lithia, a comparatively rare constituent of mineral waters, but one which, we are told by chemists, is exceedingly valuable as a remedial agent in many forms of disorder.

WASHINGTON, January 21, 1875.

M. L. DECOURSEY, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—With the kind permission of Lieutenant George M. Wheeler, in charge of the Expeditions and Explorations west of the 100th Meridian, I send you hereby the result of the analysis of the Manitou Springs. A simple comparison with other springs shows that those of Manitou resemble those of Ems and excel those of Spa.

I remain, truly yours,

(Signed) O. LOEW,

Mineralogist and Chemist of the Wheeler Expedition.

In 100,000 Parts of the Spring Water are Contained

	Iron Ute.	Little Chief.	Manitou.	Navajo.	Ute Soda.	Shoshone.	Spa.
Carbonate of Soda,	50.71	15.16	52.36	124.69	23.82	88.80	[illegible]
Carbonate of Lithia,	trace	trace	0.21	0.24	trace	trace	[illegible]
Carbonate of Lime,	59.04	75.20	111.00	129.40	40.66	108.50	[illegible]
Carbonate of Magnesia,	14.50	13.01	20.51	31.66	6.10		[illegible]
Carbonate of Iron,	5.28	1.36	trace		1.40		[illegible]
Sulphate of Potassa,	7.01	6.24	13.35	16.21	trace	5.12	[illegible]
Sulphate of Soda,	30.36	51.88	18.71	18.42	12.24	17.08	[illegible]
Chloride of Sodium,	31.50	47.07	40.05	39.78	13.43	12.12	[illegible]
Silica,	4.60	2.22	2.01	1.47	trace	trace	[illegible]
Total of solid constituents,	210.87	211.48	260.00	361.60	97.40	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gases,		Free	Volume	Acid.			
Degrees of Fahrenheit,	44.3	43.0	59.0	58.2		48.5	

THE ARREST OF THE INDIAN MURDERER.

The Indian who shot Marksbury was brought into Town last Monday, and taken up to Denver. The *News* gives the following information about the matter:—Promptly in response to telegraphic orders from the Indian department at Washington, Major Thompson, a few days ago, despatched Charles A. Decimus to Florissant, with orders to bring to Denver the Ute Indian, Tabweah, who is charged with the murder of Marksbury. On arriving at the Ute camp, Ouray willingly complied with Major Thompson's order, and at once surrendered Tabweah. The party arrived here last evening, when Tabweah was turned over to the custody of Deputy Sheriff D. J. Cook, who lodged the prisoner in the County jail. John Ward came up as interpreter, as also did "Antelope," who claims that the killing of Marksbury by Tabweah was done in self-defence. Ouray states that when Marksbury entered the Ute camp in search of the pony said to have been stolen, he claimed that he had an order from Major Thompson, and one from Ouray as well, for the delivery of the pony, which was not true; that after Marksbury rode away with the pony, he was followed by Tabweah and another Indian, who tried to induce Marksbury to surrender the animal; that he refused, and made frequent threatening demonstrations with his rifle, the result of which was that Tabweah fired upon him in self-defence, and killed him. Ouray is confident that no harm can come to his tribe-fellow from a thorough and searching inquiry into all the facts connected with the unfortunate occurrence, and only asks that a fair and impartial trial be given him.

Here is something from the Denver *News*, which we hope our readers will read, mark, and inwardly digest:—It would be a great help in the aggregate to business, if every person who can pay would promptly pay all debts due to merchants, mechanics, working-men, servants, laborers, etc. If A. pays B., then B. has the money to pay C., and so on down to Z., who may have been hard up for months for the means to pay A. his little bill. So when A. pays to B. it may be that he starts the row of bricks which will run around the whole circle till it reaches his worst debtor and comes back to him. It may be his own money that enables Z., at the end of the alphabet, to pay the debts due to A. Money that is kept busy in this way performs twice the function it would if kept sluggish; moving; and this is one way to make plenty out of scarcity.

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FROM MONUMENT.

[By our Special Correspondent.]

This beautiful little town, located almost on the northern edge of El Paso County and well up towards the summit of the Divide, furnishes a very fair example of the results of the industry and enterprise which characterize the people of Colorado. Though yet in its infancy, it has made vigorous growth, is full of life and hope, and evidently has before it a history of no ordinary interest.

Its natural advantages are neither few nor small, including a beautiful and pleasant climate, a town site unsurpassed for beauty, and a sufficiency of water to meet all demands.

Its location on the railway, its position, as a convenient commercial center for the Divide [illegible] and the practicability of [illegible] connection with important sections of the Mountain Country, Bergen's Park and South Park to the West, form the foundations [illegible]

[illegible]

ROYAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers have been recorded since our last report:

[illegible]

Orange S. [illegible] W. S. Jackson; Warranty Deed, consideration $[illegible], January 11, north east quarter [illegible] township 11 south, range 67 west.

Isaac C. Stonen [illegible] W. S. Jackson; Warranty Deed, [illegible] January 13, south east quarter [illegible] township 11 south, range 67 west.

Wm. W. Smith to W. S. Jackson; Warranty Deed, consideration $[illegible], January 12, south east quarter of section [illegible] township 11 south, range 67 west.

Frank A. McDowell to Wm. S. [illegible] Warranty Deed, consideration $500; January 10, north east quarter of section 18, township 11 south, range 67 west.

Thomas Shideler to [illegible] W. Ash, Warranty Deed, consideration $400; January 23, north west quarter of north east quarter of section 22, township 11 south, range 67 west.

[illegible] Neff to Francis S. Hat[illegible]; Warranty Deed; consideration $250; January 25, south east quarter of south west quarter of section [illegible], township 12 south, range 66 west.

M. [illegible] Best to Isaac Vanderburg; Warranty Deed, consideration $250; January 26, part of [illegible] block 64.

Denis Painter and Charles F. Painter to [illegible] D. Boruger, Warranty Deed, consideration $1700; January 19; lots 15 and 16, block 103.

[illegible] Freeman to E. Leonard; Warranty Deed, consideration $125; January 21; part of lots in block 91.

Susie M. Donavan and J. B. Donavan to [illegible] Cutter, Warranty Deed; consideration $300; January 11; part of lot 17, block [illegible]

[illegible]chard C. Bristol to John G. Simpson; Warranty Deed; consideration $200, January 22; lot [illegible] block 72.

Edward Robinson to Eugene W. Roberts; Warranty Deed; consideration $325; June 30, 1874; lot 21, block 276.

Anna L. Wilson to R. G. Gage; Warranty Deed consideration $250; December 28, 1874; lot 7, block 111.

E. C. Kimball to [illegible] R. Millard; Warranty Deed; consideration $300; January 2; lots 9, 10, 11, and 12, in sub-division of block 128, in addition No. 1.

Messrs. Sumner & Dorne are again making improvements in their Bakery on Tejon Street.

"WHENCE HATH THIS MAN THIS WISDOM?"

This was the text of a Sermon preached by Bishop Spaulding in the Episcopal Church last Sunday morning, the argument going to prove the Divinity of Christ from the wisdom of His teaching. From this alone, as a premise, said the preacher, His Divinity—by which is meant His Deity—may be proved beyond reasonable question.

"That He had remarkable wisdom His bitterest enemies confess. We read of them marveling at His doctrine; of their being utterly confounded when they attempted to catch Him in His words; of their not daring to ask Him any more questions. It was the involuntary feeling of all, that He spake with authority, that the truth of what He said had a marvelous transparency, and power of working conviction.

In taking up the question whence this marvelous wisdom was derived, the Bishop contrasted the circumstances and opportunities of Christ with those of other great teachers. Every great man is, to a large extent, the product of his age. The great statesman builds his views of policy, of political economy, of constitutional rights, of legislation, upon the principles and theories of the Past; he must be profoundly versed in History, in Law, in the Science of Government; if he take a step in advance of his age, he must stand with his foot firmly resting on the Past. Progress is a growth, the Present lay in the Past, the Future lies in the Present, as really as the flower and the fruit are enveloped in the bud. Take the great Philosophic Teachers, and this law of growth, or development, is still more obvious. Had not Socrates lived, there could have been no Plato, had not Plato lived, there could have been no Aristotle. No Philosopher ever has [illegible] an independent system of Truth. He must be the growth of the Past, whether his system be the result of a particular tendency, or [illegible] in the systems of his predecessors.

"Now, how was it with Christ? His was the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Compare him with Plato, the greatest of all philosophers. Plato had every [illegible] to study under the best masters [illegible]. He had every [illegible] a teacher, and the abundant patronage of the great. A long life was devoted to [illegible]. He was enabled thus to found the noblest, most influential Chair in philosophies. Yet, how much there is in his writings which is evidently false, how much of the heathenism, the false religion, the feeble dialectics of the age in which he lived, how much of weakness, absurdities and contradiction. What adverse [illegible] to wonder over is that, great as he was, he had more of what than of pure what. We turn from Plato to Jesus of Nazareth [illegible] all our higher knowledge, we turn from speculation to infallible certainty, from [illegible] the authoritative teacher, from the barren to the divine philosophy, which satisfies the reason, gives peace to the conscience, and pours a flood of heavenly light into the soul. Whence hath he this wisdom? Whence could he have had it but from his comprehension of the Divine knowledge of God? Compare him with Shakespeare, the greatest of poets [illegible] the most original, the most profoundly versed in the knowledge of human nature. His plots are largely borrowed from earlier stories and from history; his classical and historic [illegible] are conspicuous throughout his writings, he was hardly more independent than others of the past, of the influences that form the character, and of the advantages of [illegible] of his age. Who shall dare to affirm that the mysteries of the human heart were known to him as to the carpenter's son of Galilee, who spoke *Facts*, as by an omniscient insight, what was in man, and who, in his teachings, comprehended, and made provision for every want of every soul of every age and nation. If you have learned of Christ, the Poet can no longer be your master; he may minister to your delight, but he cannot teach you in the higher mysteries of life and being. You can easily tell whence he had his wisdom; there is nothing unaccountable about it. But the wisdom of Christ, which you cannot but acknowledge, is utterly inexplicable unless you admit that he was the Eternal Word, who was with God, and was God, and who became flesh. This is the only solution."

Ex Governor Arny, of New Mexico, and a party of Navajoe Indians, passed through Colorado Springs on Tuesday, on their way to the Reservation. The delegation were on their return-trip from Washington, whither they have been to arrange a treaty for an exchange of the northern portion of their Reservation for an equal area of territory to the south of it. The portion to be relinquished by them lies along the southern borders of the Territory, being part of the San Juan Country, and is said to be a rich mineral country; the section which they desire in exchange is flatter and much better adapted for agricultural and pastoral pursuits, in which the Navajoes are already largely interested. The exchange, therefore, would be mutually beneficial to the whites and the Indians, and there can be little doubt that it will be approved by Congress. The San Juan Country will, then, all be open to the enterprising prospector, and its mineral wealth be in a fair way for development.

NARROW-GAUGE AND COLORADO.

The following is from the Springfield *Republican*:

"The narrow-gauge railroad enterprises, so many and so promising two or three years ago, have, of course, shared the fate of railroad-building generally, and few of them have as yet come to maturity. From a [illegible] there is less faith in their practicability than there was. And yet we see nothing in the record of those that are now in operation, that should be discouraging. The principal narrow-gauge line, perhaps the only one on a large scale in the country, continues to be that in Colorado, starting from Denver and running south one hundred and twenty miles to Pueblo, with a branch westward from that point into the mountains to Cañon City, forty miles more. The main part of the line has been in operation two or three years, the whole about one year, and though its business has varied from season to season, it has always shown a profit, and is, on the whole, steadily increasing. It has met all its interest obligations, and though, through general rather than particular causes, it has not been able to carry on its extension to the south as rapidly as was promised, it is continually strengthening itself, and will probably soon be able to add another section of ninety-five miles to Trinidad.

Colorado continues to be fortunate in its growth, in the diversity of its productions, and the high character and variety of its inhabitants. It goes on perhaps more slowly than the ambition of its people would wish, but it gets on certainly, healthily, and well. Its worst misfortunes are politics and politicians, and next, perhaps, the land-grabbers; but these are like the measles and the chicken pox—uncomfortable but temporary infantile diseases—and the Territory will soon out grow and forget them.

We see, from an advertisement in the Denver *News*, that the Furniture of the Cascade Villas is for sale. The house is said to be full of permanent boarders for the Winter, and the only reason for selling is that the proprietor's profession occupies all his time.

BORN.

[illegible]—In Colorado Springs, on Friday January 22, to Mr. Harthorne, a son.

[illegible]—On Monday, January 25, to [illegible] A. Hay, a son.

IT CAN'T BE DENIED.

That [illegible] Loper, successor to Thos. Sheler, brought with him from New York one of the finest stocks of Cigars ever brought to Colorado Springs. Having been associated with a large Manufacturing Cigar House in New York for a number of years, it gives him superior advantages in buying over any other dealer in this market. This is not simply an advertisement but a fact. Mr. Loper invites those who use the weed to call and examine his Cigars and be convinced of their superior quality and cheapness.

That there is no better place in Town to buy pure Drugs than at Burnham & Donavan's.

That Rice is a thorough business man, always to be found at his office on Huerfano Street.

That Rucker's "Ranch" on Tejon Street has an excellent reputation for fair dealing.

That the Wilson Coal is the Best and Cheapest.

That the finest Carpets in Colorado are to be found, at the lowest prices, at Barton & Rollers.

That the pretty girls all look prettier if they have bought their Millinery at Talcott's.

That Rice sells the France Coal at Bed-Rock Prices.

That the reason why Mr. Roller looks so happy is because he buys all the Groceries for his family from Rucker's "Ranch."

That our Pueblo neighbors are terribly excited about King King and the spirits. Alcoholic spirits having been prohibited in that town, the people are turning their attention to invisible ones. Here in Colorado Springs our folks are puzzled to know how it is that Thomas Wyrless, on Tejon Street, sells Ready-Made Clothing at such low figures. Go and see Thomas and get fitted up in good shape, for a well known writer hath said "the apparel oft proclaims the man."

That more Wilson Coal is sold in Town than any other Kind.

That Rucker's Groceries are put down to the Lowest Living Prices.

That Burnham & Donavan enjoy an excellent reputation as Druggists.

That you will find very nice Smoked Hams, Dry Salted Pork, Pickled Pork, and Bacon at Odle & Aiken's.

That Rice fills all orders for Coal with promptness and dispatch.

That before you get a bird, it is a good thing to procure a cage to put it in. To our young men contemplating marriage we say: Go to Joseph Dozier, Carpenter and Builder, if you want a house put up at grasshopper rates. To the Benedicts who desire a better house than the old one, or who have been renting, we proffer the same advice. Take our word for it that, in the long run, you will save money by the operation.

That Rucker always gives every Man, Woman or Child the Worth of their Money in Groceries.

That you can't have a clear conscience if you send your money away for what you can buy just as cheaply at home. Barton & Roller have a full stock of Furniture of all kinds, and sell at bottom figures. Patronize home establishments.

That Odle & Aiken have a good supply of the celebrated Mallory's Diamond Brand of Fresh Oysters. Also selected.

That Burnham & Donavan's Perfumery, Extracts, Toilet Soaps, and Fancy Articles always give satisfaction to customers.

That notwithstanding the hard times, Loper is selling a large quantity of Groceries daily.

That an easy pair of Shoes will do more to promote long life than ever such a big mortgage on your house. Gage & Rennie will fit you with a pair which will respect all your corns, and make you feel as happy as a big sun flower.

That no person who has once patronized Rucker failed to deal with him afterwards.

That everything usually found in a Drug Store is to be had at Burnham & Donavan's.

That when the piercing winds and drifting snows gather around, everybody buys Wilson & Co's Coal.

That the way to grow rich is to save money, and the way to save money is to buy your Groceries at Rucker's Ranche.

Renne's Pain Killing Magic Oil is the best thing Ladies can use for their peculiar pains; in headache, lame back, lame shoulders, swelling of the limbs, and to use for the children in colds, croup, hurts, burns, and for any trouble with the stomach or bowels. Use freely.

That the Wilson Coal is eminently popular in Colorado Springs.

That Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Cheese, and everything else in the line of Provisions, can be bought of Loper, the famous Grocery-man.

That one of those Cigars from Burnham & Donavan's makes a man feel happy even when the snow is ten feet deep on the ground.

That Loper's motto is "Quick Sales; Small Profits."

That if you want to be happy it will be necessary to buy the Wilson Coal.

That there is nothing like a good Over-coat in Winter weather, and no place where you can buy one so cheap as at Hunter's.

That we are having more snow than ever before. But what does that matter, with France Coal down to Five Dollars a ton?

That Rucker's Assortment of Groceries is Complete in every Particular.

That Rice keeps the celebrated France Coal always on hand or sale.

That Loper's Groceries are cheap as the cheapest.

That the Wilson Coal has no superior in this market.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PIONEER BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

Will meet in Weed's Building next Wednesday evening, February [illegible], at 7 o'clock. A full attendance of Stockholders is desired, as there will be an election of officers.

WILL D. GARY, Sec'y.

COMFORT FOR INVALIDS.

Elastic Hair-Wool Mattrasses—to be had from Miss A. Boyd, Nevada Avenue, back of the Lunt House.

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery of every quality and color at White's, and *cheap*, too.

WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, LOST, FOUND, CAUTION.

Advertisements under these and similar headings, will be classified as below, and published at the following rates: 25 cents per line for the first insertion; 10 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

LOST. On or about the 24th of December, from City Hall, a New York Glee Book. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at the Music Rooms of Mrs. W. W. Roller, Huerfano Street.

MONEY TO LOAN. Several Thousand Dollars to loan on Real Estate, at two per cent. per month for six months. Apply to C. Stockbridge.

FOR SALE. One Ten Acre Tract, three-fourths of a mile south of town, across the Fountain.

One half block on Royer Street, east front, between Monument and Cache la Poudre Streets.

Lots one, two, three, and four, in block two hundred and eight, one block east of College Grounds. These are acre lots, and fenced, with trees set out around them.

Lots fifteen and sixteen, in block seventy-two, on Nevada Avenue, east front.

Lots one and four, in block three, corner of College Grounds, on which is my house and barn. In my garden are six varieties of strawberries, four kinds of rasp-berries, one black berries, three kinds of currants, eight varieties of grapes, with plums, cherries, pears, and apple trees, also some ornamental trees and shrubs. There is a greenhouse of 450 feet of glass, well-stocked with plants.

Terms, one-half cash, balance in one year at twelve per cent. interest.

I also have three lots on Corona Street, 100 feet front, to sell on time if improved at once.

E. C. KIMBALL.

FOR SALE, or TO LET. My Hotel Building, now occupied as a Boarding House, next door east of Huggins' Jewelry Store. Also, my Farm of Five Acres, with House and Stable, forming the N. E. angle of the town. Also, several eligible Town Lots in different parts of the town. Also, a number of Portable Houses. All on favorable terms. M. G. SMITH.

Jan. 13, 1875.

FOR RENT. A well built seven roomed House, and three Lots enclosed with fence; stable, etc. Centrally located. Apply to CHAS. CAVENDER, over People's Bank.

FOR SALE. Desirous of changing my business, I offer for sale in Colorado Springs, my property, consisting of 2 Dwelling Houses, situated on Lot 3 in Block 42, and Lot 10 in Block 52, on Tejon Street and Platte Avenue; also an outlying Tract joining the Fair Ground, under ditch and improved; also a good Dairy-Ranch, plenty of water, 160 acres, and has $600 worth of Buildings, consisting of House, Corrals, Stables, etc., situated 2 miles from Town. Price, $1,000 for Ranch. Terms easy. For information, address JOHN HAZLE.

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of a certain writ of Execution to me directed from the District Court of El Paso County, in favor of Thomas Howard and against Henry Washington, wherein I am commanded to make $44.50 damages, and $14.05 costs, I have levied on the following described property (to wit): One small dwelling House, situated on Lot 5 in Block 274 in the Town of Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Territory of Colorado, which I shall expose to Public Sale on the ninth day of February, A. D. 1875, at the Front door of the Court House in Colorado Springs, to the highest and best bidder, for ready money.

Sale to commence between the hours of One o'clock P. M. and Four o'clock P. M.

ROBERT DONNELLY, Sheriff.
by DELOS DEBLER, Deputy.

This 29th day of January, A. D. 1875.

NOTICE.

There will be a Meeting of the Stockholders of the MONUMENT DITCH Co. at Monument, March 1st 1875, at two o'clock, P. M., to diminish the Capital Stock of said Company, to four thousand dollars; to amend the By Laws of said Co., and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

D. McSHANE, President.
O. B. DUNLAP, Secretary.
HENRY GUIRE,
ALLEN TEACHOUT, Trustees.
J. W. CARNAHAN,

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS George [illegible] Hanley and his wife, Delia E. Hanley, by deed of trust dated the first day of December, A. D. 1873, and duly recorded by the Recorder of El Paso County, Colorado Territory, on page 9[illegible] in book H, of the records of said county, did grant, bargain, sell, and convey to me, the undersigned, Charles H. White, as trustee, all the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of two certain promissory notes of even date therewith and particularly described in said deed of trust,

Now, therefore, default having been made in the payment of said notes and interest theron, and application having been made to me by the legal holder thereof, public notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of the provisions of said deed of trust and by virtue of the power granted to me in and by the same, I shall, on the sixth day of February, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the front door of the Court House in Colorado Springs, in said County, sell at public auction, for cash, the premises described in said deed of trust, viz: Lot number seventeen (17) in Block "A" in the Town of Manitou, in the County and Territory aforesaid, and all right, title, interest, and equity of redemption of the said George [illegible] Hanley and his wife, Delia E. Hanley, and their heirs and assigns.

CHARLES H. WHITE, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS Lorenzo D. Murphey, by deed dated the twenty-ninth day of October, A. D. 1873, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of El Paso County, and Territory of Colorado, in book H page 81, did convey to Henry Weiss the land and premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note of even date therewith and in said deed more particularly described; and whereas it is provided by said deed that in case the said Weiss shall fail to execute the powers in him vested by virtue of said deed then the Sheriff of the said County of El Paso shall become the successor of the said Weiss therein, and shall have and exercise the like power and authority as are by said deed conferred upon the said Weiss, and the premises in said deed mentioned shall become vested in said Sheriff accordingly. Now, therefore, default having been made in the payment of said note, and the said Weiss having failed to act according to the provisions of said deed, and application having been made to me, the undersigned, Sheriff of said El Paso County, by the legal holder of said note; Public Notice is hereby given that I, the said Sheriff, by virtue of the power in me vested by said deed, shall on the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1875, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the door of the Court House in said County, sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder for cash, the premises in said deed described, to-wit: Lot twenty seven, (27) in Block one hundred and forty nine, (149) in the Town of Colorado City, in the County of El Paso, and Territory of Colorado, and all right, title and equity of redemption of the said Murphey and his heirs and assigns therein.

ROBERT DONNELLY,
Sheriff of El Paso County, Colorado.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF EL PASO COUNTY,

For Half Year Ending December 31st, 1874.

DR.			CR.		
To Cash on hand June 30th, 1874	$160 40		By County Warrants paid by Treas.	6,553 00	
To Warrants outstanding, " "	639 48	$799 88	By interest paid on Warrants	71 31	
			By Balance Cash on hand	121 79	
			By Outstanding Warrants to balance	9,933 [illegible]	$16,680 62

To Warrants Issued.

From June 30th, 1874, to Dec. 31st, 1874, as follows:

For Keeping Prisoners	649 10	
For Keeping Paupers	849 60	
For Election Expenses	414 95	
For Making Assessments	[illegible]	
For Expense of Coroner's Inquest	137 65	
For School Superintendent's Fees	159 85	
For Office Furniture	106 30	
For Office Rent	204 50	
For Roads and Bridges	461 70	
For Books, Printing, and Stationery	618 87	
Paid on Jail Contract	4,171 00	$9,003 67
JUSTICE COURT EXPENSES—		
For Fees of Justices	$424 22	
" " Constables	716 30	
" " Witnesses	217 40	
" " Jurors	84 00	$1,441 91
DISTRICT COURT EXPENSES:—		
For Fees of Grand Jurors	$442 [illegible]	
" " Petit Jurors	620 [illegible]	
" " Witnesses before Grand Jury	310 10	
For Fees of Witnesses before Court	437 30	
" " District Clerk	317 05	
" " District Attorney	405 00	
" " Sheriff	1,135 60	
For Meals for Jurors	34 50	$3,7[illegible] 65
For Collecting Taxes	385 0[illegible]	
For Officers' Salaries	1,0[illegible]	
For Miscellaneous	181 17	$1,662 [illegible]
To Interest on Warrants	71 31	$71 31
		$16,680 62

Statement of Financial Condition of El Paso County, December 31, 1874.

DR.		CR.	
To Warrants Outstanding, June 30th, 1874	$639 48	By Warrants Paid	$6,553 [illegible]
To Warrants Issued as per above Statement	15,8[illegible]	By Interest Paid on Warrants	71 [illegible]
To Interest on Warrants	71 31	By Outstanding Bonds to Balance	[illegible]
To County Bonds Outstanding	[illegible]	By Interest on Outstanding Bonds to balance	[illegible]
To Interest on Bonds at 8 per cent. per annum	[illegible]	By Outstanding Warrants to Balance	[illegible]
To Cash on hand, June 30th, 1874	160 40	To Cash on hand	121 79
	$33,[illegible]		$33,[illegible]

A. F. CROWELL, County Treasurer, in Account with El Paso County.

DR.		CR.	
To County Fund on hand, June 30th, 1874	[illegible]	By Warrants Paid	$6,553 [illegible]
To County Tax Collected	[illegible]	By Interest paid on County Warrants	71 31
To Interest Collected	[illegible]	By County Fund on hand	121 79
To License Collected	[illegible]	By Territorial Fund paid Territorial Treasurer	[illegible]
To Territorial Fund on hand, June 30th, 1874	[illegible]	By Territorial Fund on hand	[illegible]
To Territorial Tax Collected	[illegible]	By School Fund on hand	[illegible]
To Special Fund on hand June 30th, 1874	[illegible]	By Road Warrants Paid	[illegible]
To Special Tax Collected	[illegible]	By Road Fund on hand	[illegible]
To School Fund on hand June 30th, 1874	470 [illegible]	By Special Fund on hand	[illegible]
To School Tax Collected	[illegible]	By Military Fund on hand	[illegible]
To Road Fund on hand June 30th, 1874	1,275 17	By Deaf Mute Fund on hand	[illegible]
To Road Tax Collected	351 [illegible]		
To Military Fund on hand June 30th, 1874	[illegible]		
To Military Tax Collected	[illegible]		
To Deaf Mute Tax Collected	143 36		
	$[illegible]		$[illegible]

TERRITORY OF COLORADO, }
EL PASO COUNTY, } ss. I, IRVING HOWBERT, County Clerk in and for said County, in the Territory aforesaid, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct Statement of the amounts of County Warrants issued, and of the Receipts and Expenditures of El Paso County, for the half year ending December 31st, A. D. 1874, together with the Statement of the Financial Condition of the County, and the Treasurer's Account as the same appears of record in my office.

Given under my hand and Official Seal this 18th day of January, A. D. 1875. [SEAL]

IRVING HOWBERT, County Clerk.

Examined and approved by the Board of County Commissioners, this 18th day of January, A. D. 1875.

DAVID McSHANE, Chairman.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROGERS & BROWN

WILL OPEN AN

UNDERTAKING

ESTABLISHMENT,

In Taylor's Old Drug Store Building, on Pike's Peak Avenue,

And will, about the first of next month, have a full stock of

COFFINS,

METALIC CASES,

And CASKETS,

Of Every Style and Variety.

EMBALMING

MADE A SPECIALTY.

Mr. FRED. EGE will have entire charge of the Establishment.

[illegible] STREET.

Wet Mountain Valley Hay.

Prime Buck-wheat Flour.

Choice Family Flour.

Oat Meal, Oats, Corn, and Grain of all descriptions.

Highest Cash Price paid for all kinds of Grain.

CRAWFORD & COPELAND,

TEJON STREET.

Colorado Springs, *Colorado.*

JOSEPH DOZIER,

CONTRACTOR,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

SHOP, Pike's Peak Avenue,

Bet. Tejon St. & Nevada Ave., COLORADO SPRINGS.

Contracts Taken for Buildings in either Stone, Brick, or Frame.

Designs furnished on short notice.

Estimates made, Material furnished at Manufacturer's Prices.

Having experienced workmen, my work is all guaranteed.

Best of Reference Furnished.

P. J. PAULY & BROTHER,

JAIL BUILDERS,

And Manufacturers of all kinds of

IRON WORK

For or pertaining to Jail Building of every Description.

Plans and specifications furnished on application.

Office and Works, 944 N. Main St.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

P. J. PAULY, Agent, Denver.

CLOSING OUT SALE

OF

WINTER GOODS.

FOR THE NEXT TWENTY DAYS, I shall sell the following Goods at from 12½ to 25 per cent. reduction, to make room for new Spring and Summer Goods: Water Proofs, Lady's Cloths, Dress Goods, Shawls, Flannels, White and Colored Blankets, Bed-Comforts, Black Alpacas, Black Bombazines, Black Australian Cloth, Henrietta Cloths, Satinetts and Jeans for men's and boys' wear, Ladies', Men's, and Boys' Wool and Merino Underwear, Men's Wool Mitts, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Wool, Merino, and Fleece lined Cotton Hosiery. I have reduced the price of my $1 Corset to 75 cents each. I prefer realizing on my Winter Goods to packing them up and carrying them over until next Fall, for two reasons: first, I do not like an old stock; second, I have not more room in my store than I shall need for my Spring and Summer stock, as it is my intention to fill my store in early Spring with a large stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Notions for the Spring and Summer trade. Many of my Dress Goods (NOW REDUCED IN PRICE) are suitable for Spring and Summer wear, and much cheaper than they will be in April or May next.

Colorado Springs, Jan. 23, 1875.

D. J. MARTIN.

BURNHAM

&

DONAVAN.

COLORADO SPRINGS MARKET REPORT.

Groceries.

Apples, dried, ℔ lb	12½@15 20
Blackberries, dried, ℔ lb	@ 30
Beans, ℔ lb	@ 7
Coffee, Rio, ℔ lb	@ 30
Coffee, Java, ℔ lb	@ 45
Corn Meal, ℔ lb	@ 4
Cherries, dried, ℔ lb	@ 40
Currants, dried, ℔ lb	@ 12½
Coal Oil, ℔ gallon	@ 40
Lard, ℔ lb	18@ 20
Prunes, ℔ lb	@ 20
Raspberries, dried, ℔ lb	40@ 45
Raisins, ℔ lb	@ 25
Sugar, brown, ℔ lb	@ 12½
Sugar, extra C, ℔ lb	@ 13
Sugar, A coffee, ℔ lb	@ 14
Sugar, cut loaf, ℔ lb	@ 17½
Sugar, powdered, ℔ lb	@ 17½
Tea, green, ℔ lb	75@ 1 75
Tea, black, ℔ lb	75@ 1 50

Butter and Eggs.

Butter, state, ℔ lb	@ 35
Butter, ranche, ℔ lb	45@ 50
Eggs, state, ℔ dozen	@ 40
Eggs, ranche, ℔ dozen	@ 50

Vegetables.

Beets, ℔ lb	@ 5
Cabbage, ℔ lb	@ 6
Onions, ℔ lb	@ 8
Potatoes, ℔ lb	@ 3½

Fruits.

Apples, ℔ lb	@ 8
Cranberries, ℔ quart	@ 25

Meats and Game.

Beef, ℔ lb	6@ 15
Buffalo, ℔ lb	6@ 15
Chicken, dressed, ℔ lb	@ 20
Mutton, ℔ lb	8@ 12½
Pork, ℔ lb	@ 15
Quail, ℔ dozen	@ 1 75
Sausage, ℔ lb	@ 15
Veal, ℔ lb	6@ 12½

Flour, Grain, Hay, Etc.

Bran, ℔ 100 lb	@ 2 25
Corn, ℔ 100 lb	@ 2 75
Corn Meal, ℔ 100 lb	3 25@ 3 50
Chops, ℔ 100 lb	@ 3 00
Flour, ℔ sack	3 75@ 4 25
Hominy, ℔ lb	@ 7
Hay, ℔ ton	25 00@30 00
Oats, ℔ 100 lb	@ 3 25

1875.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS

GAZETTE

AND

El Paso County News.

ENLARGED

IMPROVED.

With the beginning of its Third Volume, January 2d, 1875, the **GAZETTE** was enlarged to a Seven Column Paper, thus giving increased space for its Local and Territorial Intelligence, and making room for new features, which have added much to its attractiveness and interest. It aspires to be the

BEST LOCAL PAPER

IN COLORADO,

And its publishers believe that it does not fall far short of its aim. To this end, its chief feature is its

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

Which is as complete as it can be made. All matters of interest in Town and County are faithfully chronicled, and there is no journal in the Territory which surpasses it in this particular.

It further contains a full and carefully prepared Summary of

COLORADO NEWS,

Including items of intelligence from all parts of the Territory, and bearing upon all its Resources, Interests, Industries, and Wants. Arrangements have been made for

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE,

Which will include letters from all sections of the Territory, and will present its progress in all Departments. Its

EDITORIALS

Are devoted chiefly to matters of local importance, but subjects of more general interest are treated upon from time to time.

CONTEMPORARY OPINIONS

Are also presented, the most valuable Articles appearing in the other Newspapers of the Territory being reproduced, as opportunity permits. The

COMMUNICATIONS

To its columns are valuable and suggestive, and are increasing in number and interest. Its General

READING MATTER

Is chosen with great care, and includes selections suited to all tastes, save those which are vitiated. The leading magazines are made to pay tribute to its columns. Literature, Art, Fashions, Gossip, and the Doings of the World at large all find a place.

These features combine to render the GAZETTE a

FIRST-CLASS

FAMILY PAPER,

In which all the Members of the Household can find something to interest them.

SUBSCRIBE FOR IT!

RECOMMEND IT!

SEND IT TO YOUR FRIENDS!

Three Dollars a Year.

THE GAZETTE

Circulating largely among the residents of the Town and County, which are both attracting population at a very rapid rate, and among the numerous Visitors from all parts of the Country who come for health or pleasure, is

AN EXCELLENT

ADVERTISING

MEDIUM

Both for Home and Foreign Advertisements. There are few papers which, in proportion to their subscription list, are circulated so widely, or read by so many people, or fall into the hands of so many who have wants to be supplied and need information as to where those wants can best be met, as does the GAZETTE.

Terms, (from which there is no variation) will be found on the first page.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

ROUND ABOUT THE TERRITORY.

Trinidad has over 2,000 inhabitants.

Longmont wants smelting works, a tub and pail factory, and a fire engine.

Sallie, the belle of the Ute tribe, is dangerously ill at Ouray's camp, near Pike's Peak.

Over sixteen thousand strangers were registered at the hotels in Georgetown during 1874.

In the celebrated Moose mine, in Park County, the vein is gaining in width.

"Revivals" are in order nearly all over the Territory.

The Methodists of Boulder netted nearly $200 from a New England Supper the other evening.

The people of Fairplay are considering the erection of concentration, crushing and sampling works at that place.

Las Animas has organized a Library Association, and has a membership of twenty to begin with.

The Postmaster General has ordered the establishment of a post office at River Bend, Elbert county, and the appointment of William B. Moore as postmaster thereof.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

A party of gentlemen, with ample means, having decided Canon City to be the best point in Southern Colorado, intend erecting, in the Spring, extensive smelting works in the immediate neighborhood. Ground for the work has already been purchased and the prospect is pleasing.

Prominent members of the Denver bar think it highly probable that Judge Hallett will vacate his present position should President Grant send out two associates who are unacquainted with our statutes and practice, as it would throw additional burdens upon his shoulders in the shape of increased work.

The "Fourth of July" lode, in Boulder County, is spoken of as one of the great "mining stocks" in Nevada. An old prospector, after years of hard work and search, came to the conclusion that the big lode [illegible] the great [illegible] "Mine, No Name, and Sherman names" converged as it went west—that is, ran into one monster lead. His first leave [illegible] that they met was up [illegible] on the Fourth of July, 1872, he located [illegible]. The present shaft is 150 feet, and assays made it to run from $250 to $3,000. The lode has been traced about four miles, and it is the opinion of the miners who have examined it that it is far superior to the old Comstock. Think of the immensity of a vein 150 feet wide, paying all the way from $250 to $3,000 per ton, as easy to mine as sandstone!

Rev. G. B. Taylor, who has traveled for the last sixteen years through California, Oregon, and Washington Territory, says that the climate of Colorado is superior to them all. He does not agree with the physicians who prescribe California for consumptives, the climate is not beneficial for that disease, though it is a sure cure for asthma. Hence Colorado has superior claims, and Eastern physicians should become better acquainted with our advantages in this respect. One of these days—when we become a State, perhaps—a board of immigration could do no wiser thing than issue a pamphlet, not in the interest of any one locality, but devoted to the general sanitary effects of our climate and place a copy of it in the hands of every physician in the United States. It would be money well invested, as well as a benefit to humanity at large.—*Greeley Sun*.

The Trinidad *Enterprise* says: Our recent term of the District Court was rich in incidents, well worth notice, and instructive for tax payers. On the trial of the case of Culver, Page and Hoyne, vs. the County Commissioners of Las Animas County, a suit brought to recover the price of Record books sold to the County in 1870, it was developed in evidence, that the County Commissioners of that year borrowed ninety dollars in cash and for security issued nine hundred dollars in scrip, or ten dollars for one. This scrip is, we understand, yet unredeemed, and, with interest, amounts to over fifteen hundred and sixty dollars, as a subsisting indebtedness of the County. Judge Wells took occasion to express the strongest disapproval of the act of the Commissioners, characterizing it as utterly illegal and beyond the authority of the Commissioners and declaring that they ought to be prosecuted therefor. This, however, can not be done, because the offence is barred by the statute of limitations.

"A Sufferer" who writes to the Boulder *News* makes some sensible remarks on the grasshopper plague; he rightly shows that—owing to our varied resources—Colorado people can never suffer from such a plague as have the people of Kansas, who have little but agriculture to rely upon. A short extract from his letter will suffice.—In the Boulder *News* of Jan. 15th under the head of "Home Benevolence," our attention is called to the "supposed suffering of the settlers of Bear Canyon." The *News* draws a comparison between these new comers and the farmers of Kansas. Now this cannot be done with justice, for while Kansas is entirely dependent upon her crops for support and is entirely stripped of all kinds of grain, and while there is nothing for her men to turn to in order to buy corn from "Egypt," we have our mines, always open to those who choose to work, and our mills, offering work for teams or hands; and these men who undertook to raise potatoes and failed because of the grasshoppers, knew they had failed in midsummer, and if, instead of hunting and fishing away the rest of the summer and the beautiful fall, they had taken their teams and strong hands, and done the work they might have done, the cold weather would have found them with plenty. I am a resident of Bear Canyon, and I do feel the "grasshoppers to have been a great burthen," but I do contend that it has not the power to get us of Colorado down as it can a purely farming country like Kansas, and I say let any supplies that the friends of humanity may send in, be sent to the suffering people of Kansas.

The land office at Del Norte will not be opened at present and the people of that region are disgusted.

The Fairplay *Sentinel* is publishing an interesting series of articles on the Mineral Resources of Park County.

Some of the people of Greeley are satisfied that the Temperance principles of that town are being set at nought, and are preparing for vigorous measures against the offenders.

The Nederland Company's $3,000,000 investment in the Caribou Mine turns out to be a paying one, the yield for 1874 aggregating $300,000.

Pueblo is growing rich from its "iron-clad ordinance," $290 and costs having been received in one week from eighteen persons convicted of keeping gambling and dance houses and keeping or being inmates of houses of prostitution.

An aged colored individual stepped into a store in Denver one day during the recent cold snap, and asked how the thermometer stood. "A hundred and forty nine degrees below zero!" replied one of the clerks. "It's dat a fix?" exclaimed the old man, "den I've lossed two dollars. I just made a bet it war a hundred an' fifty."

The *News* of Tuesday says:—The snow blockade on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road still continues, notwithstanding the assertions of the Pueblo press that that was the line where no snow falls at the usual Summer ranges. Provisions and hay are being forwarded to Colorado and other points on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and by way of the Kansas Pacific to Las Animas, and from other points.

We learn from the *Tribune* that the Longmont, Fort Collins, and Cheyenne Railroad Company has been organized, and officers elected as follows: A. K. Yount, Fort Collins, President; J. C. Whipple, Cheyenne, Vice President; A. H. Patterson, Fort Collins, Secretary; [illegible] Treasurer, and Thomas Cox, of Fort Collins, [illegible], Longmont, were chosen as the Executive Board. The proposed line will be about [illegible] and easily graded. The [illegible] to the people of Larimer County.

We glean some particulars of interest from the report of Mr. Bond, the Indian Agent at the Los Pinos Agency. The whole number of Indians belonging to the agency is between twenty seven and twenty eight hundred. The attempts at agriculture have not yet been extensive nor encouraging, but one Ute, with four [illegible], has been successful [illegible] in raising corn and melons and bringing samples to the agency. The pastoral industry, too, has been but poorly fostered, and the mode of serving beef is barbarous. The poor steers are let out of the corral for the Indians on horseback to hunt them down, and they often chase them, frightened and wounded, for miles, and are in no haste to put them out of their misery; the employment of butchers is recommended. At the time of the report, eight or ten Indian children were being taught in school, and there was good hope of a small boarding school during the Winter. Considerable dissatisfaction with the Treaties prevailed among the Indians, chiefly because they were not thoroughly understood by all the members of the tribe, and because the boundaries of the reservation are so poorly defined. The Indians, however, are not inclined to make any trouble, and the agent justly observes that, as they are peaceably inclined, the Government should be solicitous to grant them promptly all the treaties call for, if not more.

THE STATE QUESTION AND THE GOVERNORSHIP.

Acting Governor Jenkins has written letters to Washington, strongly favoring the admission as a State.

A Washington telegram, dated the 25th, says: It has come very straight from the White House that if the opposition to Governor McCook continues he will be removed and Col. Rollit, of Bloomington, Ill., Second Assistant P. M. General, will be appointed instead.

Tuesday's *Tribune* said:—A report has been in circulation for the past few days that the Turkish Mission had been offered to Governor McCook, and the Governorship of the Territory tendered to Col. Parker, the efficient officer, and courteous and popular gentleman that now fills the position of Collector of Internal Revenue. We understand, however, that Col. Parker has positively declined to be a candidate for the office of Governor.

The Denver *Times* speaks as follows of the feeling in the Territory on the State Question: There never was a more intense and earnest political feeling in this Territory than now exists over the fate of the enabling act in the United States Senate. Should the bill fail to pass, or should President Grant listen to the stories of Colorado's official defamers, and veto the measure after once recommending it, there would be such a wave of regret and disgust throughout this Territory as was never witnessed in these parts before. Woe be to the man who, to get or to retain political place, or to vent personal spite, wrings the entire people of this Territory by contributing to the defeat of the pending bill.

The Chicago *Tribune* of the 18th gives an idea of the style of argument which is used by the Senators on the opposite sides of the State Question. He says: The debate in the senate caucus, yesterday, upon the bill for the admission of Colorado and New Mexico as States, was very animated. These bills passed the House at the last session by more than a two-thirds majority. The Colorado bill was the one before the senate caucus. Senator Morrill, of Maine, vigorously opposed the passage of the bill in the Senate. He bases his objection upon two points: First, the admission of what he called so small a State as Colorado, was beneath the dignity of American statehood; second, that there was no reason to believe that Colorado, if admitted, would be Republican. The New England Senators, who represent the smallest States in the Union, are always conspicuous for their objections to the admission of what they call small States, although some of the States to whose admission they have made objection cover a greater area than all New England. In the course of the discussion Senator Morrill, of Maine, urged that there was no guarantees of the permanency of Republicanism in any portion of the north-west. To this Western Senators replied with great vigor that the magnitude of western territory and the extent of western population was little understood in the East. They also urged that, while Massachusetts went Democratic, and other New England States returned Republican majorities, the only States in which Republican majorities were increased were in that same uncertain North-west.

A Denver correspondent of the Central *Register* speculates as to what is likely to follow the passage of the Enabling Act, should that event occur. He says: What a scrambling there will be for the high places. Governor Evans has not abandoned the idea of warming a seat in the Senate, but I cannot conceive of a state of public sentiment outside of Denver which would consent to the election of two Senators from this city. If Mr. Chaffee succeeds in getting his bill passed and approved, he will, of course, be entitled to some consideration, and, as he is located here, we must look for the second candidate elsewhere. Gilpin presents in this aspect of the case the only available candidate who would have sufficient strength to carry him through,—Henry M. Teller. If the Enabling Act should pass, it seems to me from this point of observation that Chaffee and Teller might, if they set about it in the right way, reconstruct the old Republican party and carry it to a greater victory than it has formerly won. But it will be time enough to talk of these things when the proposition comes up in legitimate form. I believe, however, that the Enabling Act should be so worded as to exclude as far as possible the present odious Federal officers from all official participation in shaping the machinery of the new departure. We have had enough of them in our Territorial condition, and don't want them engrafted as fixtures upon the new order of things.

COLORADO SALT.

Colorado, as far as known, contains, east of the mountains, but partial and scanty deposits of salt. South Park, formerly known to the Mexicans and old trappers of the Rocky Mountains as the "Bayou Salado," or salt lagoon, received its name from the deposits and springs now known as the "Salt Works," at present in active operation.

In the whole extent of the foot hills, from Clear Creek to the Arkansas, we are not aware of the existence of salt springs anywhere. But, as the triassic and cretaceous formations have, in several places, a very large development, and as the gypsum formation of the triassic and jurassic rocks next to them produce, in other regions, abundance of salt, either native or as saline springs, we believe that careful boring at Canon City, Turkey Creek, Clear Creek, and near the Big Thompson and Cache-la-Poudre, may develop salt springs. The presence at two of these points of petroleum is also, perhaps, another favorable indication.

South of Colorado and in New Mexico, salt lakes are common east of the Del Norte River. In the Indian Territory, adjoining our own, are vast deposits of pure salt, and salt springs of such wealth that the water is thick to saturation. On a fork of the Cimarron, the writer has passed over the dry beds of ponds of glistening white, in which the salt had dried and evaporated into coats of pure crystals, two feet thick.

West of the mountains, in Colorado, a very different condition prevails. Springs of pure, clear salt are found in Middle Park, on Grand River, Bear River, and on White River, and in the south west region north of the San Juan Hills. The vast development of cretaceous formations of marine origin, west of the Rockies, is a good sign, and we know that where this formation is identified west of Middle Park, there we find our salt springs and our soda springs, near the Basaltic Bluffs of Bear River.

The importance of salt in the reduction of silver ores is too well known to be urged on the attention of our mining public, and its presence in the immediate vicinity of the silver mines of Clear Creek, Gilpin, Boulder, Park, Summit, and Lake Counties, is significant of its future value, while to the San Juan mines the salt supply of the Cimarron, Grand, and Colorado Rivers is a boon that will be fully appreciated in time to come.—*F. L. B., in Gold n Transcript*.

PIKE'S PEAK IN WINTER.

Seventy five miles south of Denver a part of the Snowy Range swings to the east of South Park, and stands out boldly on the very edge of the plains. Like a buttress at an angle of a wall, Pike's Peak lifts its mighty dome into the clouds—sublime, desolate, and alone. At its foot lie the famous Soda Springs, and the Garden of the Gods. And stretching away from it, is a magnificent park full of weird and fantastic monuments which the storms have sculptured from solid stone.

The following account, from the Cleveland *Herald*, gives one an idea of the Signal Service Station which the Government has established on Pike's Peak, at an altitude of 14,336 feet. Its time is not quite two hours slower than Washington time. Excepting the dwarfish, insecure, rectangular observatory, there is no other visible property on the Peak.

But for the house being insulated, the lightning would have long ago shivered it into fragments, or consumed it by its own fire. As it is, the lightning has struck the telegraph wire within three feet of the house. Thunder-storms are frequent in the Summer, when the electricity gets on the rampage and threatens, and pursues animate as well as inanimate objects, striking terror into all who behold it. Sometimes its display is so vivid that no artificial light is needed in the darkest hour of night. Sometimes it runs down stovepipes like molten iron, or escapes from bed posts, crackling like a discharged pistol. Then it will leap with fiery fury on the operator's head, and every hair will stand erect, and feel as if some one were pulling at it with tremendous force. At such times, the pulse increases from 75 to 140, palpitation of the heart sets in, and it is no wonder that great is the uneasiness that prevails.

As to the duties of the officers in charge of the Station, they are various, difficult at times to perform, but when performed are of great service to the country.

Now, it is a part of the duties of these officers to take seven daily observations of the condition of the weather, and to transmit reports three times every day to Washington. Considering that the weather is often inclement, and that the observer must go upon the roof of the house to take some of his observations, he has before him every day an unpleasant routine of duties. The appointed hours for reporting are the following: 5:42, a. m., 7, a. m., 10:07, a. m., 2, p. m., 2:42, p. m., 9, p. m., 9:07, p. m. Recently one of the observers had to plant his feet against the parapet of the house to prevent himself from being blown away while in the discharge of his perfunctory duties.

In the intervals they amuse themselves in talking by telegraph with distant operators, or reading from a scant library of scientific works. They have no postal facilities, and receive no mail during the Winter unless they come down on snow shoes and get it. For more than a mile the trail is covered with snow one hundred feet deep. They wear the Norwegian snow-shoe, an elliptical shoe, one yard in length and twenty inches at the greatest width. It consists of an oblong frame of pine wood, not over two inches in thickness, with cord (said to be made of the entrails of an animal) stretched over it in both directions, and forming a network, on the centre of which the foot is placed and fastened by a strap. The price of one pair is $18. A single shoe looks like an oblong sieve.

The supplies are carried up on pack-mules during the pleasant months of the Fall, and they intend to lay in a sufficient store; but they ran out of all delicacies, and even some of the necessaries, last Spring, and it was reported that they suffered for the want of food. Not to be caught in the same plight again, they have now on hand a year's supply, and fear no destitution. Stove wood costs there $18 per cord, but, remember, it has to be carried up on mules.

KENT COUNTY.

A correspondent from Ella writes to the Colorado *Farmer* as follows:

Settlement in this part of Colorado was commenced about a year since. The land along the Arkansas river range of townships is nearly all surveyed, and is subject to entry by pre-emption and as homesteads. In this vicinity not more than half of the bottom land is taken up, and of the remainder some very fine locations can yet be made. The bottom at this place and for many miles above and below, is from three to four miles wide, and lays very nice for farming, being from four to six feet above high water mark, and having a slope of about three feet to the mile from the bluffs to the river. A great advantage in our favor is that irrigation is only necessary in extreme dry seasons. Two large company ditches were taken out in 1873, and two others are in process of construction; the four will cover more than two townships, and all lies in one body.

Timber is scarce, but the near completion of the railroad up the Arkansas valley will furnish an ample supply. The stock range extends fifty miles north and south of the river, and all kinds of live stock have done well. Game, such as buffalo, antelope, geese, and ducks, are plenty, and hunting the larger game and curing the skins furnish plenty of employment during the winter. The building material is stone and adobe; as before stated, we depend on our lumber from Pueblo, the Divide, and Denver. Our grand river bottoms furnish an unbounded supply of hay, which is worth only five dollars a ton in the stack.

It seems very strange that this magnificent farming and stock section of Colorado has been overlooked by settlers thus far. No one must suppose we are on the frontiers; we are, in fact, between the Kansas settlements and the chain along the base of the Rocky Mountains. We should be glad to see attention directed this way, and especially would like to see some enterprising single ladies here, as more than half of our population are bachelors.

We have two daily mails, and are twelve miles from Granada, forty miles from Las Animas, twelve from the Meadows, and fifty from Kit Carson, on the stage road from Granada to Las Animas. To Denver is about two hundred and fifty miles, and one hundred and thirty to Pueblo.

HERE AND THERE.

The venerable Espartero is not dead after all. The announcement of his death was but a canard, and the old man has lived to see Isabella's son take up the crown which he had the dignity to refuse.

The health of Prince Leopold is reported as being still so delicate that, on leaving Oxford for Windsor at the vacation, he had to be carried from the railway station to the carriage in which he was conveyed to the castle.

"Hospital Sunday" is as fully recognized in England as an institution as Thanksgiving Day is with us. The amount realized this year on that day was more than £20,678, and it was collected from nearly 1,300 churches and chapels.

A powder-magazine in Scutari, near Constantinople, was struck by lightning recently, and a terrible explosion followed, demolishing many houses and a portion of the city walls, and killing and wounding about two hundred persons.

In 1661 the duties of Portsmouth school-masters were as follows: "To act as a court messenger, to serve summonses, to lead the choir on Sundays, to ring the bell for public worship, to dig the graves, to take charge of the school, and to perform other occasional duties."

Col. Jerome Bonaparte and wife are about to return to Baltimore, after a two years' residence in Europe. Mme. Bonaparte was a Miss Appleton, of Boston, and at the time of her marriage to Col. Bonaparte, the widow of Newbolt Edgar, of New York. She is a grand-daughter of Daniel Webster, and her husband is a grandson of Jerome Bonaparte, youngest brother of Napoleon I.

The *Obzor*, a newspaper of Agram, in Croatia, adds to each announcement of death, the name of the medical practitioner who attended the deceased. This gratuitous advertising will be of great benefit to the most numerously mentioned of the medical gentlemen, in aiding, as it inevitably must, to a man's engaging him to attend his wife's relatives.

It is rumored that the object of James Gordon Bennett in going abroad is to marry a young lady in Paris, to whom he has been some time engaged. She is a Roman Catholic, and of Irish parentage, having been but two years out of a French convent, where she was sent to be educated. Bennett is expected to bring his bride home early next Spring.

A Dublin cabman has made his appearance in a Police Court, for having, while under the influence of whisky, driven his cab with five women in it, into the canal. The cold water appears to have revived a part of his senses, but his only regret to the constable who came to his rescue was: "Save the mare, never mind the women." Two of the latter are not expected to survive the shock and fright.

A Boston young man, who eloped with the daughter of his mother's washer-woman, three months ago, taking the contents of his father's cash-box, returned the other day, but his father, instead of killing the fatted calf or taking the opposite course of disinheriting the young man, confined him in the house and gave him a sound horse whipping.

A young man walked into an Indianapolis drug store the other day, and called for fifty cents' worth of strychnine. The clerk, suspecting his object, gave him a harmless dose of sugar of milk. The youth swallowed it at once, and sat down to die. To the surprise of the clerk, he soon showed every indication of poisoning, and he thinks that, had he not told him of the harmless nature of the potion, he would have died from mere imagination.

It is noticed as a sign of better times to come, says the Louisville *Commercial*, that the younger set of ladies here and through the South generally don't talk as much war talk or cherish sectional bitterness as their older sisters do. Indeed, the marrying young men who have a fancy for youthful belles begin to use this conversational indication as a test of age, and perversely classify as old maids the girls who cherish too much of the passion and prejudice of ten and fifteen years ago. Young ladies should make a note of this.

A negro man, while fishing in Green River last Summer, caught a large catfish. Wishing to go farther up the river, he put a string through the gills of the fish, tied it to a root in the water, and went on. In a short while another negro came along who had caught a small catfish. Seeing the large fish, he exchanged, leaving his and taking the other. Towards evening the first fisherman, returning, stopped to get his fish. Taking it out of the water and seeing a very small one, instead of the large one he had left, he said, "This ain't my fish; yet it must be, fur it's on my string; but laws a massa, how he's swunk!"

The Glasgow *Citizen* says that a most extraordinary case of mistaken identity occurred the other day at St. Rollox Police Station. A man named Nicholas Nolan carried home a drunken woman, whom he supposed to be his wife. Inside the house the woman died, and it was then discovered that she was a total stranger. The missing wife afterward turned up at the Central Police Station, where she had been locked up on a charge of drunkenness.

It seems that Bismarck's life has really been threatened a second time. A French workman named Poncelet wrote letters to an Archbishop, offering to kill the Prince for the sum of twelve thousand francs. These letters were communicated to the French Government, and thus reached the German authorities, who have searched out Poncelet, and are now keeping a close watch upon him. It is evident that Poncelet is a lunatic, for no man in his senses would sign his name to such a proposition.

The latest American tourist in Europe took a notion to buy a seal-skin cloak for his wife. On nearing New York it occurred to him that it would be a fine piece of economy to avoid paying the duties on it. Accordingly, he asked a female acquaintance on board to put it on and wear it as though her own. She was only too happy to accommodate. She wore it ashore accordingly, but she omitted to meet the gentleman afterward, and so the wife of a prominent manufacturer of Springfield will have to go without her seal-skin this Winter.

Bishop Ames tells a story of a slave-master in Missouri, in the olden time of negro vassalage, who said to his chattel: "Pompey, I hear you are a great preacher." "Yes, massa, de Lord do help me powerful sometimes." "Well, Pompey, don't you think the negroes steal a great many things on the plantation?" "I'se mighty 'fraid they does, massa." "Then, Pompey, I want you to preach a sermon to the negroes against stealing." After a brief reflection, Pompey replied, "You see, massa, dat wouldn't never do, cause it would trow such a coldness over de meetin'."

The Empress of Russia is a tall, thin, sallow woman; has been a long time in delicate health, and seems to owe her claim to public interest entirely to her position. She has none of the beauty of the Empress of Austria, the unamiability and love of political intrigue that gave character to the Empress Augusta, and certainly none of the brilliant *eclat* that illuminated the reign of Eugenie. But she has a wonderful red cloak; it is of crimson velvet, lined with 228 skins of sable, which cost 300 francs each, and the entire cloak was valued at 20,000. The Czar had one figuring in the Exposition of 1867, valued at $25,000. He gave one to the Marquise de Caux (happy Patti!) of which the value was $10,000 in gold.

At Trafalgar two Scotchmen, messmates and bosom cronies from the same little clachan, happened to be stationed near each other, when the celebrated intimation was displayed from the admiral's ship. "Look up and read, Jock," said one to the other: "England expects every man to do his duty: not a word about puir auld Scotland on this occasion!" Jock cocked his eye at the object for a moment, and turning to his companion, thus addressed him: "Man, Geordie, is that a' your sense? Scotland kens weel enough that her bairns will do their duty—that's just a hint to the Englishmen."

The following story is told by a Pennsylvania paper: "Near Mount Pleasant lives a rich farmer, and, as is the case everywhere, he has a poor neighbor. The times being hard this Winter, the latter, whose family is large, had a tight time of it. His neighbor, although rich, is a tender hearted man. He helped his poor neighbor, and gave him permission to cut down and take home one or two old-fashioned fire-wood an old, hollow-butted apple-tree, which had stood the storms of many a long year. The man did cut down the tree, and discovered in the hollow thereof something to make his heart glad. With him hard times, tough struggling, and battling with the cold were over, for in that hollow, rotten trunk he found at least a half-full of gold, enough in value to make him a comparatively rich man."

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Huerfano Street Meat Market,

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"CASH ONLY" IS MY MOTTO.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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Fresh Beef, Mutton, Pork, and Veal, daily. All kinds of Game in Season. Goods delivered free of charge.

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ALL KINDS OF FRESH MEAT, GAME AND POULTRY, KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

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Manufacturing Company.

This Company, in addition to the Manufacture of Lumber, in all its Varieties, for Builders, Jobbers, and Contractors, are prepared to receive Orders for Furniture of any Pattern, Style, or Finish.

Orders Solicited and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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ANY SIZE OF DOORS, WINDOWS, BLINDS, Glazed Windows, Shingles and Lath. Rough Lumber Furnished. Shop Work a Specialty. Building and Roof Paper for Sale wholesale or retail. A liberal discount for Cash.

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An assortment always on hand at reasonable figures.

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22 Miles North of Colorado Springs.

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Dealers supplied with Superior Quality at Reasonable Rates, upon receipt of Order.

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HARDWARE, TINWARE, STOVES,

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You can Save 20 per cent. by Buying your Boots and Shoes and Rubber Goods of me, for the next Thirty Days.

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We pay Special Attention to the Tea and Coffee Trade, and have special Brands which we desire to call particular attention to.

Be sure to call and examine before purchasing.

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Parties, Balls, and Sociables supplied with Cakes and Confectionery.

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All entirely new, with latest Eastern Styles.

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Horse Shoes, Rope, Glass, Cutlery, Wood-ware,

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